The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 38. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. {TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

THREE DIE IN A RIOT

Fatal Results of a Race Feud Near Whiting, Ind.

HUNS AND POLES CLASH.

Attempt Made to Clean Out an Obnoxious Saloon.

WOMAN HOLDS MOB AT BAY.

She Prevents the Attempted Lynching of Her Husband.

FURTHER TROUBLE IS EXPECTED.

Whiting, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Hungarians and Poles of Whiting engaged in a riot at Joseph Maovitik's saloon this afternoon, in which three men were shot and killed and two seriously wounded. Many more were injured in the mêlée, but not seriously enough to require medical attendance. The trouble was the culmination of a race war of long standing between the rival races employed by the Standard Oil company.

The Dead.

MUCHA, STEVE, shot through the heart from the back.
MOKIN, JOHN, shot in breast; died three hours afterwards.
SZANJO, EMORY, shot over left eye; died instantly.

The Fatally Injured.

Gladstone, Jacob, No. 397 South May street, Chicago, shot in breast; will probably die.
Thomas, John, foreman for Standard Oil company, shot in right side; will die.

The riot began at 2 o'clock and lasted for nearly an hour. During that time there were fired twenty revolver shots and scores of knives were used.

For an hour before the saloon had been crowded with Hungarians and Poles, employés of the Standard Oil company, who live in that part of Whiting called Oklahoma. There was a great deal of drinking and quarreling.

To "Clean Out" the Place.

At 2 o'clock two Hungarians went by the place, and for a drunken jest shot through the window. They went inside and the saloonkeeper at once threw them out. There was a row and 200 half drunken men started in to "clean out" the place. Maovitik was not going to be "cleaned out" if he could help it, and, drawing his revolver, drove the crowd into the street.

In a few minutes the mob charged upon the front of the building with bricks, stones, and frozen pieces of earth. Maovitik replied by using his revolver. This drove the mob back long enough for him to reload. Then the 200 men went to the front and smashed out the windows and door casings and broke inside the place. The proprietor shot two of them down and retreated to the stairway leading to the sleeping apartments above. His wife came to his assistance and the door was barricaded.

Want to Lynch Maovitik.

Cheated in that direction the infuriated men attacked the interior of the saloon, destroying the furnishings and goods, overturning the bar, and doing what damage they could think of. This was not satisfactory to them and a determined effort was made to get at Maovitik.

"Hang him!" "Lynch him!" etc., were spoken in the Polish dialect as the stair door was attacked. The proprietor shot five times through the door without doing any damage, and then the door gave way while his revolver was empty.

Maovitik went to an adjoining room to reload his revolver. His wife stood guard at the head of the stairs, firing at the straggling mass of half drunken humanity at the foot of the stairs. She is said to have injured half a dozen men with four bullets from her revolver.

More Nerve than Her Husband.

With the remaining loaded chamber she held the mob at bay until the police came. The woman had more nerve than her husband, who was afraid of being lynched even after he had been taken in charge by the officers.

When the police arrived the sight was a terrible one in several ways. Two men were dead, one dying, and two fatally wounded. These men were lying around on the floor unattended.

The mob itself turned upon the police and tried to keep them from making any arrests or getting to the saloonkeeper and his wife. In the face of City Marshal Emmel there was talk of burning the building so Maovitik could be secured and hung up. This quieted down with the arrest of six of the ringleaders and the taking away of Maovitik and his wife to Hammond. The building was boarded up and deserted. Marshal Emmel, however, went back and remained in the building during the night.

At 4 o'clock Deputy Coroner Crawford of Hammond went to the place and had the bodies removed to Johnson's undertaking establishment. The Coroner's jury will investigate the case today.

Began Shooting at Once.

Maovitik is a Pole, and had in some way incurred the enmity of the Hungarians. Rows had taken place before, and the Huns had vowed on several occasions that they would "clean him out." The saloonkeeper knew this, and began shooting at once when the trouble began.

The number of men injured was nearly twenty from all accounts, but their unpronounceable names could not be procured. The neighborhood called Oklahoma, from the desperate character of many of its citizens, is dangerous to strangers at all times. The men are employés of the Standard Oil company, and each race is jealous of the other. Time after time have collisions occurred between these men.

Several Polish friends of the saloonkeeper were there at the time, but were soon driven away, and could do nothing except run for officers. That Maovitik was not lynched on the spot was largely due to the bravery of his wife.

Chicago Man Shot.

Jacob Gladstone, a traveling man from Chicago, was in the saloon at the time taking orders for cigars. He was endeavoring to escape when shot in the breast. If he recovers it will be due to a match-box in his upper vest pocket, which turned the bullet from its course.

The local police, Dobbins and Lowenthal, who made the arrests, say they believe the race war is aggravated only by the riot, and that Maovitik dare not open his place again. The foreign employés of the Standard Oil company to the number of 1,700 live in the surrounding towns of Hammond, Irondale, South Chicago, Roby, and at Whiting.

All afternoon and evening those who were not working went to the saloon and its neighborhood and discussed the shooting. They would say little to strangers, but those who are acquainted with the men expect trouble of a more serious character in the near future, if not today.

TWENTY-FIVE RIDES FOR A DOLLAR.

Milwaukee Ahead of Chicago in the Matter of Street Railway Fares.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee Street railway, which a year ago on the plea of excessive taxation, raised the rate of fare from four to five cents, is about to reduce its fares again and sell twenty-five rides for a dollar.

TWO LEASES FOR THE SAME HALL.

Dancing Assemblies Clash at the People's Institute.

Black-faced entertainers drew a large audience last evening to the benefit given by the Morse Cycling club at the People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets. The program included a minstrel show and vaudeville acts, and was not finished until midnight.

Arrangements had been made to give a ball and supper after the entertainment, but it was necessary to alter the plans on account of a misunderstanding about the dance hall. Mrs. P. B. Campbell, who conducts a dancing school, had leased the hall connected with the institution, and last night was her reception night.

According to the terms of the lease she can hold the hall until midnight each school night, but when she holds a reception she is given possession until 2 o'clock in the morning. The Morse Cycle club entertainment was originally planned for Saturday night, but it was decided to change it to Thursday night, and George Fetter, who rents the building, was asked to change the date of the lease and he did so. By this he gave possession of the dance hall to the cycle people at 10:30, although by the terms of the lease held by Mrs. Campbell she could hold it until 2 o'clock.

This sudden hitch to the proceedings was unknown to the management of either assembly until last evening.

While 150 of Mrs. Campbell's guests were enjoying a dance the patrons of the Cycle club were listening to the jokes of the endmen, oblivious they would be cheated out of a part of the festivity of the evening. The management of the cycle entertainment said the crowd would be marched into the dance hall as soon as the show was over, and Mrs. Campbell said they would not. When the latter found her opponents had a lease for the hall she remembered her own was at home. She was also advised the enemy had a number of policemen in the hall, listening to the comedians, and these were to be used in case it was deemed prudent to storm the stronghold.

A messenger was sent for the lease and another went for a policeman.

The services of Policeman Ferris of the Twenty-ninth Precinct were enlisted, and he vowed he would do his part. Mrs. Campbell said she had a large and fashionable assembly and did not propose to turn them out. J. C. Barclay, President of the Morse Cycle club, said he had an equally fashionable and much larger audience and did not propose to cheat them of any part of the pleasure promised them. George Fetter, who gave the two leases, was appealed to, and with Mr. Barclay went over to the Campbell stronghold, but Mrs. Campbell informed them if the cycling club wished to dance it must do so after her patrons were through. She held her ground, and so that is why the supper of the show-goers was served before they danced.

WANTS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW'S PHOTO

Peculiar Wish Results in Sending a Son-in-Law to Prison.

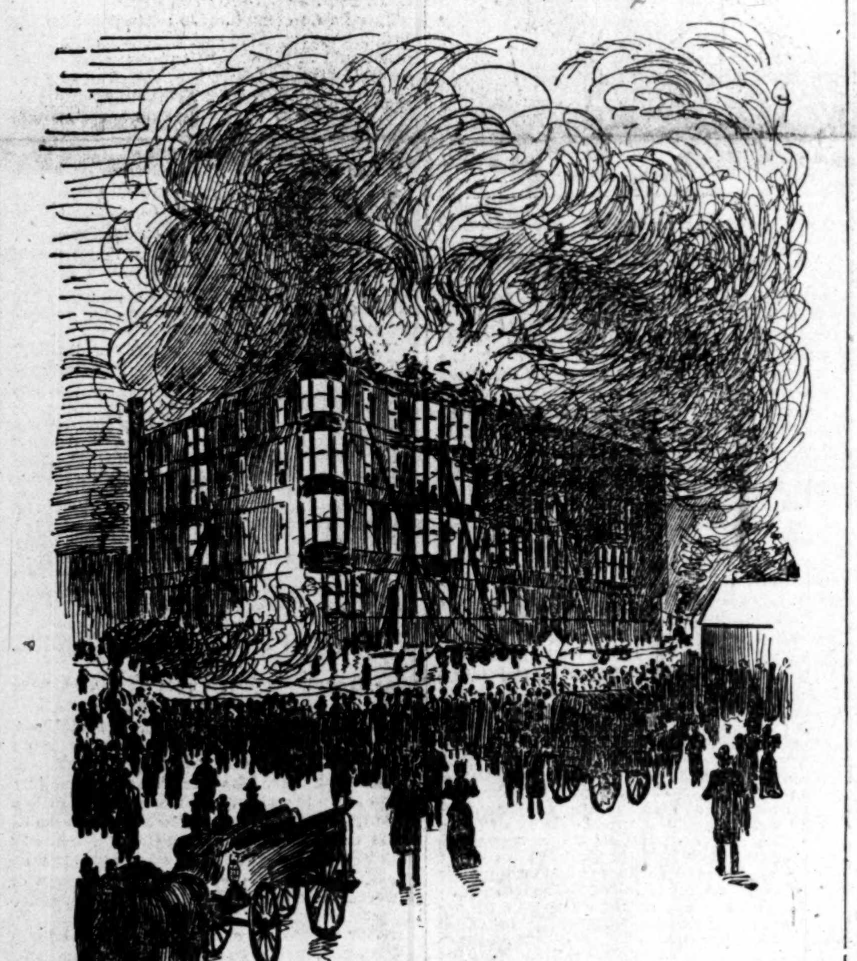
Muncie, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The picture of his mother-in-law was indirectly responsible for George Yager being sent to State's prison for two years today.

Last Sunday Yager and his wife had a falling out. She had him arrested for assault and battery. This made him revengeful and he deserted her, allowing her to keep their home. However, he wanted the picture of his mother-in-law, who, he said, was the only one who had ever been kind to him. Mrs. Yager refused to let him have it.

Yager instituted a suit of replevin on Monday, and with a constable went to the house to get the picture. This made Mrs. Yager very angry, and she accused her husband of stealing some dishes from an ex-Chief of Fire Department, Thad. A. Neely, when he did some work for him at his house several weeks ago. As proof she produced the dishes. Mr. Neely, who happened to be present, identified them.

The constable took the picture, and gave it to Yager, and then arrested him for stealing the dishes, to which he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to two years in State's prison. He claims if it had not been for the picture he never would have been found out.

SCENE AT THE FIRE IN THE BRIGHTON FLATS.



(Forty-first Street and Indiana Avenue.)

TWO BERTHS IN A PIANO-BOX-CAR.

They Are Nicely Arranged by "Grandma," but Officials Interfere.

Janesville, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The plan of 70-year-old Mrs. Skinner to go to Arkansas in a piano box padded with quilts was frustrated by watchful railroad men today. Mrs. Skinner was shipping some household goods to Arkansas and planned to have herself and her little granddaughter carried in a piano box, billed as furniture, thus saving the price of two tickets. The car was to have started at noon today had not the plan been discovered.

SAY IT IS SURE ENOUGH SMALLPOX.

Health Officer Investigates the Case of Cadet Harden.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Secretary Wingate and Dr. G. W. Harrison of the State Board of Health today investigated the case of Cadet Harden of St. John's Academy at Mukwonago. They say there is no doubt he is suffering from smallpox. Dr. Wingate says there is hardly any doubt but the disease will spread in Waukesha, as the inmates of the Industrial School were exposed.

FIRE IN BRIGHTON FLATS

EXCITING SCENES OF RESCUE FROM THE CROWDED BUILDING.

Flames Drive Some of the Tenants to the Ladders to Escape—Several Women Overcome by Smoke or Excitement—One Fireman Cut by Falling Glass—Janitor Arnold Resents an Imputation—Losses and Insurance—List of Injured.

Fire caused 150 tenants of the Brighton Apartment Building, Indiana avenue and Forty-first street, to move in a great hurry just after 5 o'clock last evening. Some had to be carried out by neighbors, for the flames made extremely rapid headway and the smoke filled the whole structure even more rapidly. One fireman was cut on the wrist by falling glass, three women fainted, and several more were partly overcome by smoke, but there were no serious accidents.

The Injured.

Bruner, Miss Annie; fainted from excitement; carried into Kenney's drug store.
Howe, Mrs. G. L., Flat 46; fainted from excitement; carried out of building to Kenney's drug store.
Johnson, Miss Ida, Flat 42; overcome by smoke and excitement; carried to Kenney's drug store.
Powers, Capt. John W., hook and ladder company No. 11; right hand severely cut.

The loss to the building will be $15,000 and to contents about $15,500.

Tenants and Losses.

Only ten of the thirty-two flats were damaged by fire and water. Here is the list of tenants who were damaged:

Owner.	Loss.	Insurance.
Charles Bruner, Flat 6	$3,000	$1,500
Mrs. W. S. Thompson, Flat 25	2,000	1,500
H. T. Sterling, Flat 26	1,000	.....
A. R. Furry, Flat 35	1,000	500
Mrs. Grace Leopold, Flat 36	2,500	1,600
W. H. Gross, Flat 45	1,000	500
G. L. Howe, Flat 46	1,500	800
J. W. Aurelius, Flat 47	1,000	.....
Mrs. E. A. Reeder, Flat 48	500	.....
Mrs. Mariom Fleming, Flat 37	2,000	.....

The building, which runs from No. 4050 to No. 4056 on Indiana avenue and from No. 621 to No. 627 on Forty-first street, is four stories high, is bulit of pressed brick with hardwood interior finish. It is owned by Rothschild Brothers, but, with other prop-

(Continued on second page.)

ROBBER WAS UNABLE TO GET AWAY.

Caught by John W. Beck in His Home, No. 3638 Wentworth Avenue.

Policeman Burke of the Stanton Avenue Police Station was walking in Wentworth avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, yesterday afternoon just before dusk when he heard cries for help coming from the house of John W. Beck, No. 3638 Wentworth avenue. He rushed to the place and found Beck, an elderly man, struggling with a well-dressed young man, who was making a desperate effort to get away.

A quantity of jewelry, some money, and other valuable property scattered about the floor told the story of an attempt to rob the premises.

The young man was arrested and locked up at the Stanton Avenue Police Station, where he will be held until his record can be looked up. The prisoner refused to tell anything regarding himself further than that his name is William Fischbell, and he came recently from Atlanta.

W. M. SAGE PASSES AWAY

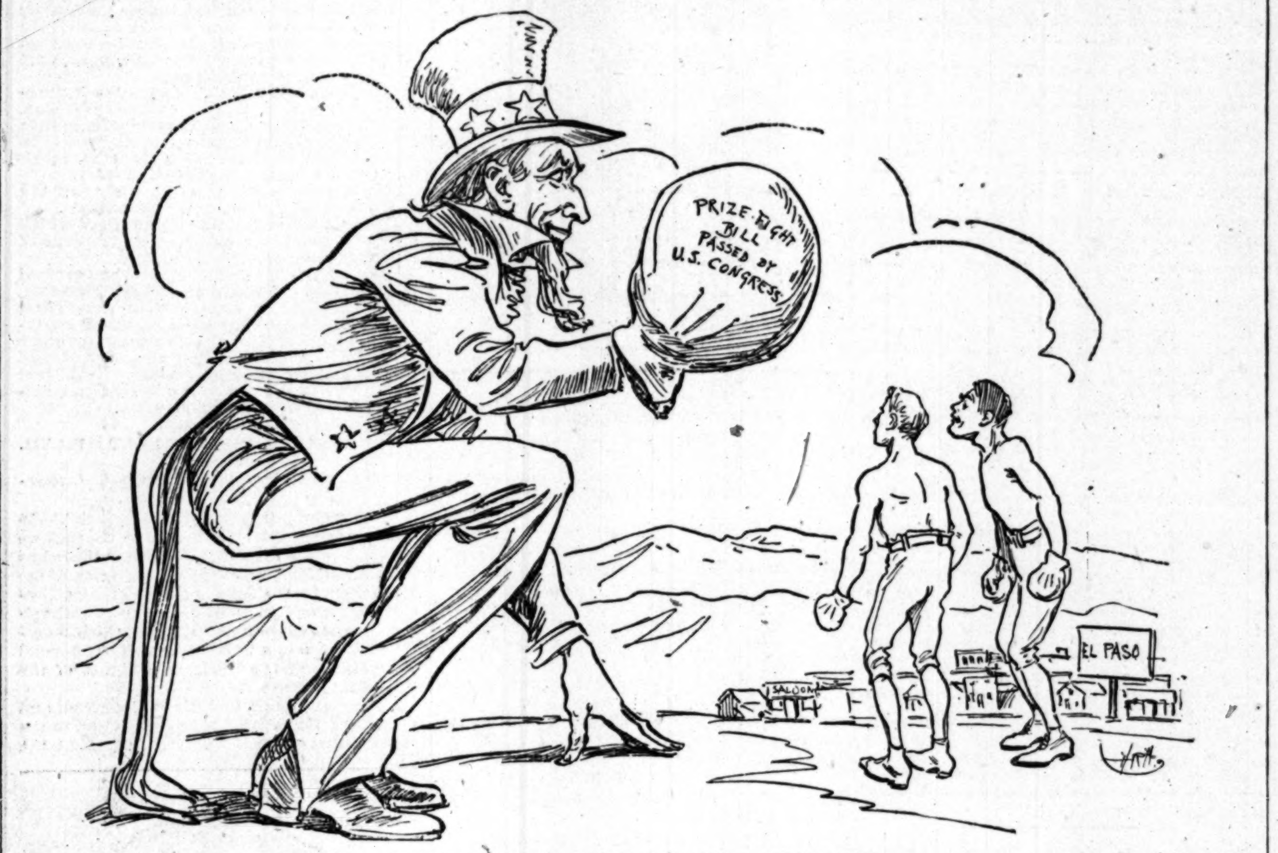
PARALYSIS ENDS THE LIFE OF THE ROCK ISLAND OFFICIAL.

General Freight Traffic Agent Stricken in His Office on Wednesday Fails to Survive the Shock—His Whole Railroad Experience Had Been Gained in the Employment of One Road—One of the Oldest and Best Known Railway Men in Chicago.

William M. Sage, Freight Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, died at 7 o'clock last night at his home, No. 17 Fortieth street. Mr. Sage went to his office as usual on Wednesday morning, but in the afternoon he was stricken with paralysis and was removed to his home, where he lingered until last night.

William M. Sage was one of the oldest and most widely known railroad men in Chicago. His entire career as a railroad man was spent with the Rock Island and extends over a period of twenty-nine years. It might be said he had grown up with the Rock Island system. From his first connection with it he proved himself an able, energetic, and successful official. Beginning as a clerk in the freight department, he worked himself up to the head of the department, to which all his energies were devoted. He was universally admitted to be one of the ablest traffic men in the country.

Mr. Sage was a Scotchman by birth, but being early thrown on his own resources he decided to carve out a future for himself on the great American Continent. At the age of 12 he left his home for Canada, and on reaching that country made his way to Toronto, where he succeeded in obtaining employment in a clerical capacity. He subsequently became manager of a bank in the chief city of Ontario and held that position for a number of years. Then he decided on coming to the States. He moved to Milwaukee and became bookkkeeper in a mercantile establishment. During the war he attached himself to the Quartermaster's department in Chicago and served there during the years 1865 and 1866. On May 1, 1867, he secured a clerical position in the freight department of the Rock Island and was shortly after promoted to be Assistant General Freight Agent. On Jan. 1, 1878, he was promoted to be General Freight Agent, and on March 1, 1888, became Freight Traffic Manager.



PRIZE FIGHT BILL PASSED BY U.S. CONGRESS
SALOON
EL PASO

UNCLE SAM STOOPS TO CONQUER.

SELECTED HIS BRIDE WHEN A BABY.

Afterward He Married Her Sister, Who "Looked Just Like Her."

Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Years ago H. C. Heiley of Algiers, La., lived at Bryantsburg, Ind., and David Kidd worked for him. Kidd had two baby daughters, Minnie and Nellie. Heiley always insisted Minnie should be his wife when grown up. The Kidd family came here and Heiley lost track of them, went to Algiers, and became wealthy.

Two years ago he searched for and discovered the home of his baby sweetheart, came here, and asked her hand, but she refused him and he left grief-stricken. On Monday he passed through here, homebound from Cincinnati. He stopped, hunted up the Kidds again, proposed to Minnie, and was dumfounded to find her Mrs. George Hall.

While he was talking to her father, Nellie, the younger daughter, entered. Heiley remarked she looked like her sister, and after a short chat proposed to her and was accepted. They came to this city, were married, and left for New Orleans last night.

RULES SUSPENDED BY PITY'S SAKE.

Abandoned Colored Babe Received in the Foundlings' Home.

The rules of the Foundlings' Home were suspended last evening for the admission of a colored child to the shelter of the home.

Shortly after 6 o'clock passers-by in the neighborhood of Ashland and Ogden avenues were attracted by the wails of a child. A search was made, and on the rear steps of the Third Presbyterian Church a male colored infant was found.

The police at the Lake Street Station were notified and the ambulance carried the babe to the Foundlings' Home, where it was thought to be the same boy refused admission a few days ago, when Emma Motley, No. 2623 Armour avenue, brought thither a child whose mother she said had died suddenly.

MADE TO GIVE UP $4,700 CASH.

Robbers Successfully Hold Up a Business-Man at His Office.

Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—W. H. Moyer, a cigar manufacturer's agent here, while working in his office late last night was confronted by two robbers who compelled him at a revolver's point to open his safe and give them $4,700, after which they gagged him, tied him in a chair, and made their escape. He was not discovered until late this morning.

SERIOUS FIGHT IN A POSTOFFICE.

Both Participants Are in a Critical Condition.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In the postoffice at Soperville, last night, Joe Morlan brutally assaulted Thomas Willstead, choking and beating him into insensibility. Willstead is in a precarious condition. Morlan's jaw was broken and an artery cut during the mêlée, and his condition is also considered serious.

ONLY THE HEADLESS CAN GO FREE.

Cincinnati Residents Must Take to the Woods or Go to Jail.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Deitsch, in reference to the Fort Thomas case, where the murdered girl's head was gone, has given the following verbal order to the forec: "Arrest any one you meet on the street with a head. Ask no questions, but bring him in."

The people threaten to take to the woods.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; slightly colder.
Sun rises at 6:57; sets at 5:13.
Moon 24 days old; rises at 2:35 a. m.

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MANY LIVES SAID TO BE LOST.

Fire That Is Raging in Bound Brook, N. J., Causing Great Damage.

New York, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—3 a. m.—A report says many lives are lost at Bound Brook.

Report was brought to Plainfield, N. J., by a man who escaped from Bound Brook.

The Dam of Pocahontas Lake burst tonight and twenty-five are reported missing.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 7.—Word was received here tonight a fire had started in Cook's lumber yard at Bound Brook, which is about six miles from this place.

The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time communicated to houses in the vicinity. Owing to the flooded condition of the streets the engines were unable to reach that point of the fire for some time.

At 2 a. m. the fire was still burning. It is said the entire town is being swept away. There is no direct communication. The last message received from the doomed town was from one of the telephone subscribers there. He said he was standing in three feet of water to talk to a friend here. The water was rising, and the fire was spreading. His last words were that it was a case of burn to death, swim, or be drowned.

A man who reached here late from Bound Brook said the place was doomed when he left there. He said the fire started in a small restaurant, from which it spread to the lumber yard, and from there to the houses. He thought there were eighteen or twenty houses burning when he left. The breaking of the Raritan dam has flooded the place until the water in some places is waist deep.

He said men, women, and children were forced from their homes, knowing that at any moment they might be swept from their feet and drowned.

WHAT MR. FIELD TOLD MR. RYERSON.

"Standard of Business Morality in Chicago Perceptibly Lower."

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The fourth annual conference of the church clubs of the United States was held at St. Paul's Church in this city today.

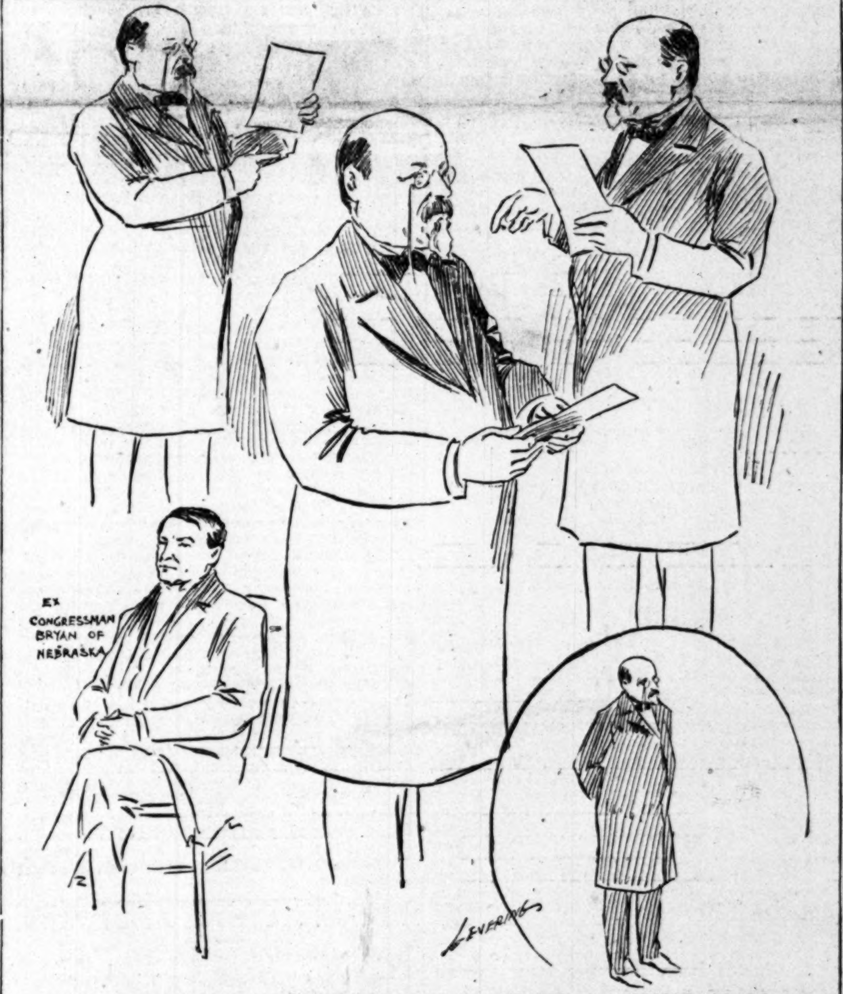
Edward P. Bailey of Chicago presided. Arthur Ryerson of Chicago read a paper at the morning session.

At the afternoon session, in discussing a paper by Gen. W. W. Skiddy of Stanford, Conn., on the "Churchman in Business Life," Mr. Ryerson declared Marshall Field of Chicago had told him the standard of business morality in Chicago was perceptibly lower than it was five years ago, and was steadily sinking.

SANTA FE EMPLOYES ARE EXCITED.

Report Gains Currency That Their Salaries Are to Be Reduced.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The employés of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company in Kansas are greatly agitated over the report that has gained currency among them that a general reduction in salaries all along the line is to follow the wholesale reduction of the force that has already taken place. President Ripley is expected to arrive in Topeka tomorrow with other officials of the system. The Grievance committee of the Order of Railway Conductors is holding a meeting in Topeka tonight and will be in readiness to meet President Ripley as soon as he arrives here from the West.



EX CONGRESSMAN BRYAN OF NEBRASKA

MAYOR PINGREE OF DETROIT AT CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

HEAR H. S. PINGREE.

Nine Hundred People Greet the Mayor of Detroit.

CHEER HIS BOLD WORDS.

He Says Boodling Aldermen Are Worse than Thieves.

THREE-CENT FARE ON CARS.

This Sentiment Calls Forth Heartiest Approval.

BRYAN OF NEBRASKA ALSO SPEAKS.

Nine hundred people cheered Mayor Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit, Mich., to the echo last night in Central Music Hall when he declared boodling Aldermen and grabbing corporations were worse than thieves in the night.

The subject of the lecture was "Municipal Reform." The greater part of the audience consisted of law students, for the lecture was given under the auspices of the Chicago Law Students' and Alumni Association. The rest of the audience included many who are workers for reform in city politics.

On the Platform.

Seated on the platform were:

Postmaster Washington Hesing,	Mr. Thomas Dent,
W. J. Bryan,	Mr. W. B. Wickersham,
Mr. Arthur Dixon,	Judge Philip Stein,
Prof. Washington Gladden,	Mr. Lorin C. Collins Jr.,
Prof. B. Lee,	Mr. Thomas Morgan,
Mr. Jesse Cox,	Judge J. Hutchinson,
Mr. L. B. Vaughn,	Mr. Roy O. West,
Mr. H. D. Lloyd,	Mr. Thomas E. Bradley,
Mr. John M. Coulter,	Judge T. G. Windes,
Judge Abner Smith,	Mr. W. H. Harvey,
Mr. John G. Shortall,,	Mr. W. H. Colvin,
Prof. E. E. Barrett,	Judge E. F. Dunne,
Judge J. G. Jenkins,	Mr. J. V. Pierce,
Judge E. H. Gary,	Mr. F. W. Farwell,
Mr. F. J. V. Skiff,	Mr. William A. Giles,
Judge W. G. Ewing,	Mr. William A. Vincent,
	Mr. Orville T. Bright.

The women of Hull House attended in a body. Seated in the audience were:

Miss Ada C. Sweet,	Mrs. Flora Kelly,
Miss Jane Addams,	Mrs. Alzina Parsons,
Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson,	Dr. Florence Hunter.

After the lecture a strange anomaly was presented. "I am a Democrat," said ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, "but I indorse every word Mayor Pingree, who is a Republican, has said."

And judging from the applause so did every Democrat in the house as well as every Republican and Prohibitionist and Populist.

Catches His Audience.

While the Mayor's condemnation of boodlers and corruptionists was warmly approved, it was not until he said something about lower street car fares that he fairly caught his listeners "where they lived," and when the speaker dropped the manuscript, from which he seldom took his eyes, and with a tone which he has probably used a good many times in the last two years, said, "We should have three-cent fares," then the audience made him wait just three minutes while they cheered.

Those who had formed the idea from hearing of Mayor Pingree's many peculiar innovations in municipal government that he was a theorist, or something approaching the order of a crank, were undeceived as soon as they saw the Mayor and heard his opening sentences. He is a calm, dignified man, whose quiet, soft tones and gentle manner did not suggest the hard two years' fight through a half dozen courts he had made for the three-cent fare nor the battle he had waged against the churches and the papers when he attempted to introduce his scheme for raising potatoes on vacant city lots.

His voice was clear and penetrating, and not one word of his lecture was lost by the eager listeners.

Bryan of Nebraska.

Before the lecture began some one had caught sight of ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan in the audience, and there were cries of "Bryan!" "Platform!" until the Nebraska man went forward and took a seat on the stage.

After the lecture the ex-Congressman was loudly called on for a speech, and was finally persuaded by the President of the evening, Mr. Lee M. Olds, to respond. Mr. Bryan said:

"I shall not abuse your confidence in saying anything to take your mind from the splendid address you have just heard. I was born too young to show my loyalty to the Nation, and yet every day gives opportunity for a citizen to show his love for his country as those who marched to battle in '61.

"Every citizen should take an active part in the management of his city, his State, and his country. I agree with Mr. Pingree that a man who does not vote should be fined. Suffrage is not merely a privilege, it is a duty, and the nation that has the power to take a man and make him a soldier for its defense and make him go into the jury box whether he wishes to or not should say to its citizens: 'Perform your duties on election day or be punished.'

"A man who is too good to be polluted with politics is not good enough to be an American citizen. It was the glory of Roman mothers to raise sons to demonstrate their courage on the battle-field. It should be the glory of American motherhood to raise sons who could enter politics without either corrupting it or being corrupted."

Mayor Pingree's Speech.

Mayor Pingree spoke as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln, who was in the broadest and truest sense the greatest American lawyer, called this a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Within the narrow circle of what might be called the new aristocracy the Lincoln idea of government would be considered rank heresy. They believe in the government of the many, by the few, and for the few. They believe that for the few city governments especially were ordained among men.

"For certain purposes the people, or those who in vulgar language are called the masses, are permitted to take a very active part in municipal affairs. They have certain ancient and honorable privileges which are strictly guarded and sacredly kept. Among these are the right to pay taxes and the pleasure of being held up from day to day and compelled to pay watered rates on gas light, electric light, telephone, and street car stocks.

"I esteem it a great honor to have been invited by so large a body of young lawyers who have had the advantages of study in the City of Chicago, where these sacred rights to which I have referred are guarded by your Aldermen with such courage and fidelity. The learned chapters of Blackstone upon the rights of persons and the rights of things would bring no refreshment to your minds did you not have great examples before you. The patriotism of Kent and Story would not stir your hearts to noble resolves could you not turn from the eloquent pages of the dead to the recorded votes of your city fathers when they have been called upon to protect the common people in these sacred privileges and ancient rights. Here at least you have before you a body of brave men who have resolved that come what may they will hang together in the interests of the new aristocracy until they hang separately.

Public and Private Wrongs.

"The authors from whom you have studied the theory of law as applied to the natural

HOT SHOT FROM MAYOR PINGREE ON THE THREE CENT FARE QUESTION.

"Among these [the people's privileges] are the right to taxes and the pleasure of being held up from day to day and compelled to pay altered rates on gas light, electric light, telephone, and street car stocks.

"My education has not been sufficiently liberal to enable me to tell you where crime ceases to be vulgar and is looked upon as being in good form.

"A man [as an Alderman] who would betray the trust and confidence of his fellow citizens should be treated with such scorn and contempt that there would be nothing left for him but to hide himself in the uttermost parts of the earth.

"It is safe to preach about the outrages in Armenia and the heathen in Africa and if anybody who lives near home must be denounced it is best to take a fall out of the petty criminals and outcasts of society. They pay no pew rents and do not keep large bank accounts and do not give pink teas, nor pay large fees for helping to organize systematic plunder in the way of public franchises.

"The struggle for honest municipal government becomes tiresome. It is easier for the business-man to say he will let the rascals plunder.

"It is so much easier and more comfortable to kick your neighbor than go around the corner and kick yourself for being a coward or a poltroon or a hypocrite.

"There is always, however, one hope. The saving remnant never dies.

"It is contrary to the genius of republican government that any evil can exist without a remedy. It is an insult to the intelligence and integrity of the people of this city to say that they cannot and will not find the remedy and apply it.

"When those special privileges [franchises] were originally granted the people were asleep and the railway companies seemed to be asleep also. The time came when the railways awoke and the people slept on. Now the people . . . are rubbing their eyes and in a dazed condition they are looking around to see how they can best preserve the few rights they have left.

"A road which could be duplicated for $3,000,000 is bonded for $10,000,000. The $7,000,000, or the surplus over the cost of the road, is a mortgage upon the license. In order to pay the interest upon the mortgage they levy a tax upon the people and the people are compelled to pay that tax and for this purpose tax-gatherers are placed upon every car.

"The only thing that stands between the people and this plan [three-cent fares] is the fact that a trust has been formed in your city, as there has been in almost every large city, between the owners of the present roads and the Aldermen. This trust was formed upon the basis of municipal self-protection and the sharing of profits.

"You can devise all sorts of schemes for the reformation of your friend, neighbor, or cousin, or his man servant, or his maid servant, or the stranger that is within the gates, but you must not enter the sacred precincts where the public plunderers are playing a high-toned game with marked cards and loaded dice and demand that they show their hands.

"Neither the thief nor the receiver could obtain title to a horse stolen in the night time, but he who steals a franchise worth millions of dollars in broad daylight and in collusion with the city authorities has the title confirmed to him and his heirs and assigns forever."

and artificial relations between man and man have in all probability failed to point out the difference between public and private wrongs as laid down in the modern municipal code, and you will therefore pardon me if I do not attempt to outline the distinction. My education has not been sufficiently liberal to enable me to tell you where crime ceases to be vulgar and is looked upon as being in good form. Why the man who enters the houses of his fellow-citizens in the night time without a writ of replevin and borrows articles of value which he forgets to return should be looked upon with suspicion and why a body of sworn public officials who barter away valuable rights and privileges without adequate consideration and against the public interests and public policy should be called honorable is a question which I must leave to your professors of ethics to answer.

"A city is a corporation. Each inhabitant of legal age is a member of the corporation and a holder of one share of stock. For convenience it becomes necessary that certain stockholders be chosen as directors, and, as such, must hold proxies for thousands of those who cannot be present to speak for themselves. It should not be necessary for the directors of such a corporation to have to solve a problem every time they vote. It would be far easier to conduct the affairs of a city than those of a private concern, for there are not earnings of speculation or venture in the business. To be a director in such a corporation should be the most honorable position to which any inhabitant of any city can attain. It should be a mark of distinction so great that in future years the children of an Alderman, or member of the board of directors of the corporation, should be able to say without shame and with pride that their father was so true and faithful and honest a man that the people of his own city gave him authority to speak for them in the management of the city government. And a man who would betray the trust and confidence of his fellow-citizens should be treated with such scorn and contempt that there would be nothing left for him to do but hide himself in the uttermost parts of the earth.

Honor to a Lawyer.

"It should be a greater honor for a lawyer to occupy such a position than to be the general counsel for the richest private corporation in the land or to be the hired lobbyist of any individual, corporation, or trust.

"A lawyer should be a public-spirited man. He cannot unless he takes part in public affairs. The lawyers should be the most independent, out-spoken, and aggressive foes of public wrongs. As a body of men they are not. They are like many preachers, doctors, and bankers. I do not know that we can blame any of them. It is safe to preach about the outrages in Armenia and the heathen in Africa, and if anybody who lives near home must be denounced it is best to take a fall out of the petty criminals and outcasts of society. They pay no pew rents and do not keep large bank accounts, and do not give pink teas, nor pay large fees for helping to organize systematic plunder in the way of public franchises. There are of course notable exceptions. Many men were born under the right stars and they will be independent, brave, and fearless and will call things by their right names, no matter what their position in life; but these exceptions are too rare. Ease is too great a temptation. The struggle for honest municipal government becomes tiresome. It is easier for the business-man to say that he will let the rascals plunder and that he will redouble his efforts and in some way make up in his private business the amount which is stolen from him as a public citizen. And then perhaps he has a friend whose feet are in the trough and he does not wish to disturb a frugal meal for fear their social relations will be strained, or perhaps he may want accommodations at a bank and he feels compelled to talk beneath his breath for fear a bank director who is interested either in gas or electricity or telephones or street cars may hear what he says and throw his paper out the next time he appears as a slave asking for a favor.

Where Kicking Is Easy.

"It is so much easier and more comfortable to kick your neighbor than to go around the corner and kick yourself for being a coward or a poltroon or a hypocrite, and for this reason the neighbor is kicked, and after being kicked for a few times he thinks after all he had better put on his bib and take his bottle and join the clean and respectable babies and let the worshipers of the fair god of Mammon run the town.

"There is always, however, one hope. The saving remnant never dies. The people themselves, the great masses that cannot be frightened nor cowed nor bought, but are slow of movement, will arouse themselves in time, and they will see to it that public plunder shall cease even if they have to take ropes in their hands.

"What are the problems of municipal government? I shall speak of but one or two. The question of transportation is a vital question. The transportation of people from one part of the country to the other, the transportation of raw material and of merchandise affects every individual from the President of the United States to the humblest child in the smallest cottage. I would advise you to investigate this subject of general transportation. It has been stated that the amount paid for freight and passage in the United States in one year is an amount almost equal in value to all the articles of commerce that enter all the ports of the world in the same period of time. If this is true, or half true, how long can the wealth of this country stand such a drain? For what is the money used? To pay interest upon bonds and mortgages held in foreign countries which cover more than twice the actual value of the property mortgaged.

Freights Low in Germany.

"In Germany, where rates are so much cheaper and are in a great measure under the control of the government, the authorities have become alarmed, and for the purpose of encouraging the manufacturer have resolved that freights upon raw material must be reduced to the lowest possible rate in order that the manufacturer can make a profit upon his goods and thus compete with others. What are you doing to this end? You are young men and will take an active part in the affairs of your country. What do you propose to do about it? With all this drain going on from day to day and from year to year wise men fold their arms and wonder why money is so scarce.

"Take the question of the rates of fare upon street cars in the City of Chicago. The man who saves a dollar can put it in the savings bank and receive 4 per cent interest. The man who saves one cent upon every five receives 20 per cent interest and the man who saves two cents for each ride invests his own money in his own bank at 40 per cent interest. If it is possible that such a saving can be made it is the duty of the city authorities to see that it is done. The evils that have grown up in connection with this question are evils for which there is a remedy. It is contrary to the genius of republican government that any evil can exist without a remedy. It is an insult to the intelligence and integrity of the people of this city to say that they cannot and will not find the remedy and apply it. The evil itself has been of slow growth. It was nurtured and protected by powerful influences and laws. In the early days when the cost of transportation was greater and the motive power more expensive and slower, and the number of passengers fewer, those who embarked in the business were looked upon as public benefactors and were granted special privileges.

"A franchise was originally a right to exercise some power or do something which the King, by reason of his previous engagements, delegated to others.

Motive Power.

"Had electricity as a motive power been in use in the olden times, and had the King known what profits could be made in operating a street car system by it, he would have retained the privilege, and have permitted his swashbucklers to run the political end of the government, and would have devoted his especial attention to the traction business. It would not have been necessary for Parliament to have made large donations for the support of the useful and ornamental members of the royal family. When those special privileges were originally granted the people were asleep, and the railway companies seemed to be asleep also. The time came when the railways awoke and the people slept on. Now the people are awaking, and they are rubbing their eyes, and in a dazed condition they are looking around to see how they can best preserve the few rights which they have left. They have discovered that the camel which was permitted to put his head under the tent is now sleeping on the inside, and the kind master is lying outside upon the cold ground.

"The people turn to the Constitution and they find a provision about the obligations of contracts. They turn to the statutes of the State, and they find provisions with reference to the life of corporations, and they find authority given to the municipalities to make grants for the occupation of streets, and they find that the railway corporations can mortgage the grants themselves.

"I recognize the fact that I am speaking to lawyers, fresh from their books, familiar with all legal terms and definitions, and I beg leave to ask you a few questions. Is the right conferred upon a street railway company to use the streets of a city anything but a license? Can the city confer upon any company a greater right than it has? Does the city have any right in the streets except a license to use them for certain purposes upon grounds of public policy?

"If this is true, what do we find? We find that the street railway companies have assumed that the license itself is not the property of the city, but the property of the company, and assuming it to be property they have executed mortgages and sold bonds to cover the license. By virtue of this right to mortgage that which belongs to the people themselves they have been able to place fictitious values upon their roads. A road which could be duplicated for three millions of dollars is bonded for ten million. The seven millions, or the surplus over the cost of the road, is a mortgage upon the license. In order to pay the interest upon the mortgage they levy a tax upon the people and the people are compelled to pay that tax, and for this purpose tax-gatherers are placed upon every car. These tax-gatherers are generally gathering taxes for foreign bondholders, whose only interest in your city is to see to it that the tax is promptly collected and quickly remitted.

"The evil began when the camel was permitted to put his head under the tent. When authority to mortgage was given there should have been a special declaration that no mortgage could be executed except upon the property actually placed by the company in the city. We would not then have been confronted by the ancient and respectable doctrine of vested rights, which in this case simply means rights of which the people were divested while they slept and while their servants sold them out.

"The question in which you, as citizens, are interested is the method by which these divested rights can be recovered. There are two ways by which it can be done. One is the construction of competing lines at lower rates of fare.

"The idea that all legitimate private business is subject to competition, and that those who have received public grants for public uses should have exclusive rights, is preposterous. Now, roads can be built and passengers can be carried at a cost of less than two cents each. A three-cent fare is a reasonable fare.

He Hits the Trusts.

"The only thing that stands between the people and this plan is the fact that a trust has been formed in your city, as there has been in almost every large city, between the owners of the present roads and the Aldermen. This trust was formed upon the basis of mutual self-protection and the sharing of profits. Like all trusts, the parties forming it claim that it is a good thing. They would have you believe that trusts are charitable institutions.

"I would not advise any of you who are sensitive and easily discouraged to attempt to break the trust, because if you do the new aristocracy to which I have referred will attack you at every point. This will generally be done through the medium of some trust newspaper, whose proprietors are trying to be respectable by drinking pink tea and bathing in lavender water.

"The first epithets applied to you will be mild ones, such as Populists. If this doesn't answer the purpose you will be called Socialists, and if you are not entirely driven from the field of the public domain the final argument against you will be that you are Anarchists. The favorite time for calling these names will be just after a public announcement in the trust newspaper under prominent headlines that some rich townsman and well-known philanthropist who is one of the directors of one branch of the trust and has grown wealthy in the trust service has sent another check to the Home of the Friendless, or the Poor Man's Retreat, or has endowed some college or hospital.

"So I advise you not to make a single-handed attempt to break up the friendly relations between the members of the trust outside of the Board of Aldermen and those inside, because the moment those names to which I have referred are attached to you you will have to take all of your meals at your own home or at a restaurant. If you can stand social warfare and curses you can have lots of amusement and in time you will be victorious.

Brave Men in Detroit.

"You may have heard, incidentally, that we have broken a few of these trusts in Detroit. A band of brave men in the Common Council, just enough to hold a veto, have stood with me, or the battle would have been lost. And back of them was the conscience of a people who gave their time and their energy to a cause which is the cause of those that Lincoln called the common people. A cheap and vulgar method of attack upon you if you seek to carry a practical reform into politics will be that you are demagogues.

"You can devise all sorts of schemes for reforming your friend, neighbor, or cousin, or his man servant, or his maid servant, or the stranger that is within his gates, but you must not enter the sacred precincts where the public plunderers are playing a high-toned game with marked cards and loaded dice, and demand that they show their hands. Unless your health is good and your courage is above par and you come from a stock that has expectation of long life, whatever desire you may have for sport, you had better keep near the shores of the duck ponds and fish for minnows and not venture out where the whales and the sharks are sporting.

"There are some cities where it would seem almost impossible to remedy the evil which has been done by the Jake Sharp-Aldermanic trusts. The City of New York, where the original Jake Sharp had his day, is a notable example. There must be some defect in the law. A franchise was given in that city for 1,000 years. The Aldermen who sold it recieved $20,000 apiece. The man who bought it was sent to the penitentiary. Was the franchise declared void for fraud? Not at all. Somebody had obtained some vested rights. A contract had been made, and you know it would not do to wreck the Constitution by impairing the obligations of a contract. If Jake Sharp had stolen your horse and had sold it, and the man who bought it had sold it again, and it had been sold and bought a thousand times, you could recover it wherever you found it if you could prove that it was your horse.

Grades of Thieves.

"Neither the thief nor the receiver could obtain title to a horse stolen in the night time, but he who steals a franchise worth millions of dollars in broad daylight, and in collusion with the city authorities has the title confirmed to him and his heirs and assigns forever. The thieves die and sleep with their fathers, and the owners of the stock of the road become more and more respectable by receiving a profit of three and one-half cents upon every five-cent fare.

"Cicero, in a letter to his son, said: 'That all wholesale business was respectable, but all retail trade was vulgar.'

"In case the conditions are such that the rates cannot be reduced by competition the plan of municipal ownership of tracks can be tried. The people own the streets. The city paves with wood and stone and other material for the use of ordinary vehicles. No reasonable argument can be urged against the city paving a portion of the streets with iron for the use of street cars, which are the people's carriages. The monopolists may call this paternalism. The use of terms is not material. The only question in which the people are interested is the question of whether the principle is right. By this system the city can control the rates. The right to operate the cars upon the city's tracks can be open to competition. The term of the contract of leasing should be for a reasonable time, which can be decided upon in each particular case. The question of municipal ownership of tracks was submitted in Detroit to the people, and was adopted by a vote of four to one. It has not yet been possible to carry it into effect, because the terms of the existing franchises have not expired; but no new franchise is granted that does not contain a provision for final ownership.

"Are not the people supreme, and cannot their representatives in the Legislature pass the necessary laws for condemnation and municipal ownership? I do not answer this question. I merely suggest it. If it is a good thing and ought to be done it certainly can be done. I recognize the fact that when we go to the Legislature we meet the same influences, the same combinations, and trusts. But they can' be overcome. The power of the few can be broken, and the power of the many can be established.

"The remedy for all is with the people themselves. And it must be furnished at the caucuses. Heretofore the caucuses have been run in the interests of a few, who have taken upon themselves the burden of government. The salvation of municipal government, and of all government, lies in the people assuming the burden themselves. This right is a vested right, which no constitution or law can take away. The children of the Nation attend schools and colleges; millions of dollars are spent in their support. What are these schools worth unless the children are taught the true, republican doctrine of self-government? After they are taught they must act for themselves. We have national codes and State codes and municipal codes by the ton. We need a few more. A practical primary election law is more important than all the rest. The law should provide that no man should vote at a general election who does not vote at the primary election. The days on which elections are held should be legal holidays, and a fine should be imposed upon every citizen who does not have interest enough in the city in which he lives to spend ten minutes once a year to take part in its government.

"The hope of the country, after all, is in its young men. The heritage is in your hands. The Nation has been intrusted to your keeping. If you fail in your duty all will be lost. If you succeed the honor of the Nation will be maintained, and the problem of self-government will be solved."

TALKS OF HIS DETROIT FIGHTS.

Mayor Pingree Says It Was Hard Work but He Won.

"Religious thugs," said Mayor H. S. Pingree at the Auditorium yesterday. "Religious thugs—that's what many of the preachers and so-called Christian people of Chicago are. They remind me of the fanatics of India in their methods."

It was the intention of the Hull House people to entertain him at luncheon, but the Mayor did not arrive in the city until 3 o'clock and consequently had only time for a brief call at Hull House at 5 o'clock. Mayor Pingree had no potatoes in his grip, and offered up a five-cent piece for his fare when he rode on the cars.

Yet he is the man who originated the idea of permitting the poor to raise potatoes and vegetables on vacant city lots, and who made the long and successful fight to secure a reduction of fare from five to three cents.

"Chicago has my prayers," said the Mayor, "in its efforts to secure cheaper street car fares. We had a hard fight in Detroit, and were at it until only six months ago. You see, we claimed the lifetime of a franchise was only thirty years, and the privilege could not be extended after that period was ended. Twelve years ago a City Council and a Mayor of Detroit got together and secured an extension for seventeen years. We said 'No,' and carried the case up to the Supreme and United States courts. The case first went before Judge Sworne, but on the ground of local prejudice was taken to a Cincinnati Judge, who decided in our favor.

"Then it was appealed to Judge Jackson of Kentucky, who handed down a decision against the three-cent fare. Before Judge Jackson's intention had been made public, we received an intimation from an anonymous writer to compromise the matter as soon as possible. But we kept up the fight and appealed to the United States Supreme Court, but the case went against us.

"Then, as we were beaten in the courts, we tried the effect of competition. Franchises on the best streets were given other companies, who were soon running cars over seventy-five miles of track. Then the other companies gave up, and there is only one company in Detroit which still charges the five-cent fare. The people are delighted with the innovation, and many other cities are now working to the same purpose.

"As for potatoes," said the Mayor, "I originated that scheme. While out driving one day I was struck by the large number of vacant city lots which stood year after year without profit to anybody. So I conceived the scheme of putting the poor at work on those lots. The papers bitterly opposed the scheme and the churches grudgingly gave us only $150 with which to buy potatoes for seed. But we borrowed plows and teams and went down in our pockets for money and finally got the plan to working. It was a big success. We gathered 2,000 bushels of potatoes the first year, which were divided among 900 people.

"The greatest discovery we made was that 95 per cent of poor people are eager and anxious to work. I guess my views on municipal government are pretty well covered in my lecture, so you won't care to have me tell you anything about that."

"No," said the Mayor in reply to a question, "I shall not stay in Chicago after 11 o'clock tonight. I must go home. There are liable to be some street car ordinances come up in the Council and I must go back with my little veto."

PACIFIC RAILROADS A PROBLEM.

House Committee Tires of the Hard Work Involved in Refunding.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Already there are signs that the Pacific Railroads committees of the Senate and House are beginning to get tired of the work placed in their hands, which is the refunding of the debts of the Pacific railroads. The debts of the Pacific railroads begin to mature this year. All of them except the Central Pacific are in the hands of receivers, and have been for some years, and while under the Thurman act some of them have set aside considerable money to begin paying their debts on maturity it is generally known they are unable to pay a very large portion of them.

The House committee has now given the entire day for six months to listening to speeches on the Smith bill, which, with a number of others, is before them. The Smith bill is formed on the lines of the Frye bill, which is pending in the Senate, and provides for the extension of the debts amounting to more than $300,000,000 for 100 years at 2 per cent interest. This is regarded as the offer of the railroads, though it is generally conceded that they would be perfectly willing if they could get their debts entended for fifty years on a 3 per cent bond.

All of the speeches heard by the House committee last week, with two exceptions, were made by the members of the California delegation in the House, and they were unanimously and savagely opposed to an extension of any kind, and contended for an outright foreclosure of the roads, and in case a satisfactory purchaser could not be found that the roads should be run as a trunk line by the government from Omaha to San Francisco. Though the plan of the government running a railroad struck some of the members of the committee as a novel one, the California delegation were thoroughly armed with statistics showing that the government could embark in the business, and with prospects of financial success. The notion is rather too populistic, however, for some of the more conservative members of the committee to adopt.

The attorneys for the Central Pacific road, who have been heard by the committee, had to admit, however, that even in their opinion there was nothing in the Constitution that would prevent the government from embarking in the enterprise.

C. P. Huntington, the President of the Southern Pacific road, which leases the Central Pacific, is camped for a long siege if Congress shows any indication of action.

As the railroad question involves, among other things, over $400,000,000, it will occupy over a month to debate it in the Senate and House. It has been debated extensively in past Congresses. Those interested in the measure are now endeavoring to get an expression of opinion on the amount of time to be allowed, preferring that in case sufficient time cannot be arranged the debate on the bills shall go over until the next session.

POSTAGE STAMP FOR EVERY TOWN.

Representative Pugh's Plan for the Delight and Despair of Philatelists.

Representative Pugh of Kentucky has prepared a bill to permit cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants to obtain postage stamps of special designs. His bill provides that any number of inhabitants of any city of the United States containing a population of 100,000 or more, as shown by the United States census of 1890, or as shown by any future United States census, as may desire, may unite in petition for the issuance of postage stamps of special designs commemorating the history of said city, or the memory of inhabitants thereof now deceased, but no such special postage stamp shall be designed, made, or used to advertise the business of any individual, firm, corporation, or society.

The petition asking for these special stamps must be delivered to the Postmaster of their city and by him forwarded to the Postmaster-General at Washington, who shall report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the latter, upon finding that the provisions of this act have been complied with, shall furnish postage stamps of special design to the postmaster of that city for the use of the people upon the same terms and conditions that postage stamps are now or may hereafter be supplied.

Representative Pugh says there is considerable sentiment throughout the country in favor of stamps of special designs, and he hopes to receive a favorable report on his bill at an early day. Mr. Pugh provides against any fraud or deception being practiced on the government and that the cost of engraving and printing these stamps will fall on the people of the city and not the taxpayers of the country.—Washington Post.

TIPTON BOWSER IS UNDER ARREST.

Police Think He Is Concerned in Green-Goods Swindling.

Tipton Bowser was arrested at State and Madison streets yesterday by Detectives Plunkett and Fay. It is believed he is wanted for green-goods swindling, and an investigation will be made. Many letters, it is said, have recently been sent out from Chicago advertising green-goods matter, and it is thought they emanated from Bowser. Some of them have gone to the dead-letter office and the Chicago police were notified.

To Reopen Ricks Investigation.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 6.—District Assembly No. 47, Knights of Labor, has instructed its Master Workman to request Congressmen Burton and Beach to recall the Judge Ricks investigation to the attention of Congress.

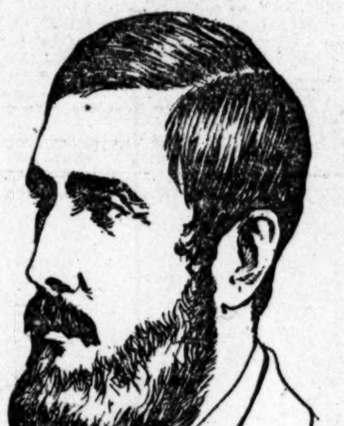
WHY ACTION IS SLOW.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION IN CUBA.

Spaniards Have the Ships and the Cities, but Cubans Have the Open Fields and the Mules—All Encounters Between Troops Are Accidental Rather than Premeditated—Scheme of Taxation Outlined in Detail—"Boys" from Spain.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY MURAT HALSTEAD.]

Havana, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Putting to sea from New York and finding lighthouses on the right night after night is a novelty to one accustomed to go to Europe, where one is often out of sight of land en route. And it is curious to cross the gulf stream three or four times in one voyage, as in the trip to Cuba by the Ward line, and to be notified of the passage by a change in the color of the water. The mountains of Cuba, bluer than the sky, are seen soon after the last of the Florida keys are out of sight; and then the castles and palaces of Havana are defined on the horizon.



JOHN DILLON.

One's first winter visit to the tropics is a surprise in the temperature. No climate under a Southern sun changes daily, and yet it is a shock to feel the power of the sun in this city. The purchase of straw hats is a phenomenon until the selling of flowers on the sidewalks is seen to be not a freak, but fashionable. The parade of mules loaded with delicious fruit and the wide open cafés where cooling drinks are sold, the ladies fanning themselves as they walk, or sheltering their fine forms under the shades of carriages—all tell the story of everlasting summer and yield realization to the stories of the lands of the sun.

Few Signs of War in Havana.

There are many signs of war in the City of Havana, but not so many as one would think who reads that the insurgent leaders are within two or three hours' march of the town. The Spanish troops are in the forts and camps in the neighborhood or marching in search of the cavalry carrying on the rebellion; but the officers, dining at the hotels, or riding at rattling speed along the streets, have a business air that one who has seen war understands. And it is merely fair to say they are, as a rule, prepossessing men.

There is a good deal of talk about the "boys" in the Spanish army, but the "boys" are the world over the most adventurous soldiers

This Cuban war has a tendency to be tedious. The Spanish have all the ships of war engaged and the Cubans have nearly all the mules, and the reason why there are not more battles is because men on foot cannot find men on horseback when in pursuit, and the real encounters are accidental rather than systematic. It is the old story that persons interested in war, but not engaged in it, are apt to find it slow.

One Has the Ocean, the Other Fields.

In this contest the Spaniards have the ocean, the coast, the towns, and roads, and the insurgents have the fields and ride across the country.

Mr. J. A. Froude says in his volume on a visit to the West Indies:

"Havana was something to have seen. It is the focus and epitome of Spanish dominion in those seas, and I was forced to conclude that it was well for Cuba that the English attempts to take possession of it had failed. Be the faults of these administrations as heavy as they are alleged to be, the Spanish have done more to Europeanize their island than we have done with ours. Cuba is a second home to the Spaniards; a permanent addition to their soil. We are as birds of passage, with no home in our island at all. The opinion in Cuba was and is that America is the residuary legatee of all the islands and will be forced to take charge of them whether they will or not."

Scheme of Taxation.

Mr. Froude held to the opinion that the English are suffering themselves to drift out of the islands in the West Indies.

I am in possession of the figures of the taxation of Cuba, collected by one of the banks, and, I believe, not before published in detail. They are as follows:

The following taxes are national: To the government tax is added 25 per cent municipal tax, and the bank charges 6 per cent for collection. The collections are made quarterly in advance, but when the Treasury is short the collection is often made six months in advance. Railroads have to pay, besides the above taxes, 5 per cent on their net earnings, 10 per cent on passenger fares, and 3 per cent on freight. When an account for work done is presented to the government it deducts 1 per cent for paying the bill and charges 25 cents for a receipt stamp. The bill is paid half in gold and half in silver, silver being now at 10 per cent discount.

A Spaniard or foreigner who engages in any profession, business, or industry is subject to the payment of an industrial tax. Every man, woman, or child of over 10 years of age pays a tax of 6¼ per cent of his or her salary. Contractors pay ½ per cent on the total amount of their contracts. Banks and banking securities are charged 12½ per cent on net earnings. Shares of most other institutions have to pay 10 per cent on their dividends. Shipping lines pay 6¼ per cent. Insurance companies pay 2 per cent on premiums, and their agents 2 per cent on commissions.

List of License Taxes.

The following list gives some of the license taxes: Agents for bureau affairs, $150; commission broker of any kind, $150; customhouse brokers, $200; stevedore foreman, $150; leaf tobacco buyers (middlemen), $250; consignees, $300; capitalists and merchant bankers, $1,000; pawnbrokers, $300; money-lenders to government employés, $150; money-lenders on sugar crops, $500; bathing pavilion, $100; bathing room, $7; resort houses, $300; hospitals (per patient), $1; theaters, 75 per cent one night; each horse race, $1; cock mains, $100; bull fights, $300; public balls, $50; private society balls, $25; private home affairs, $10; bowling alleys, $80; billiard table, $100; skating rinks, $25; news agents, $100; publishers, $45; political newspapers, $100; weekly newspapers, $50; non-political newspapers, $20; scientific and literary reviews, $20; dealers in fertilizers, $500; leaf tobacco dealers and warehousemen, $500; petroleum warehouses, $250; coal warehouses, $200; wholesale coopers, $200; bones, rags, etc., $100; commission merchants, $500; private coaling station (Havana), $1,100; dealers and speculators in sugar, $500; cattle importers, $500; dealers in fowls and eggs, $100; dealers in finery and millinery, $150; butchers, $200; undertakers, $500; dry docks, $1,200; money exchange office, $150; manufacturers' agents, $100; floating dry docks, $1,200; telephone companies, $1,000; tobacco packers, $500; laundries, $100; livery stables, $200; express companies, $100; gymnasiums, $80; hotels, $300; boarding-houses, $100; private docks, $250; horse dealers, $150; express wagons, $200; cabs, $50; stages, $50; street car lines (each one), $25; private schools, $50; boarding schools, $60; cigar factories, $500; cigaret factories, $400; foundries, $400; tinsmiths, $30; plumbers, $50; sawmills, $175; steam carpenter shops, $300; cooper shops, $500; brickyards, $200; match factories, $400; oil refiners, $1,000; Standard Oil company, for privileges, $200,000; cracker factories, $300; tanneries, $200; candle factories, $200; starch factories, $200; candy factories, $200; ice factories, $500; lithographers, $110; printers, $110; handpress, each, $10; rope factories, $600; broom factories, $100; architects, $150; midwives, $50; dentists, $60; master masons, $80; physicians, surgeons, oculists, $100; chiropodists, $50; music teachers, $35; veterinary surgeons, $100; blacksmiths, $50; surveyors, $50; interpreters, $15; professors of languages, $10; appraisers, $20; civil and mining engineers, $100; lawyers, $120; notaries, $150; barbers, $10; bootblacks, $10; news stands, $10; kodack fiends, $10; rag buyers, $10; lemonade stands, $10; milkmen, $10; fruit men, $10; peddlers, $3.20; charcoal men, $20; ticket speculators, $60; lawyers, doctors, and druggists, $400.

It is now proposed to put on a special war tax of perhaps 40 per cent, and it is difficult to say what possibility of revenue there may be in it. The situation is certainly one of extreme gravity.

INSURGENTS FIRE ON AN ENGINE.

Troops Return the Fire, Killing Five of the Insurgents.

Havana, Feb. 6.—The insurgents fired upon the pilot engine of a passenger train between Barroa and Guifras. The escort of troops on the engine returned the fire, killing five and wounding two insurgents.

Lieut.-Col. Tojerizo has had a skirmish between Manzanillo and Media Luna, and killed three insurgents and took one prisoner. The troops lost Maj. Gargara and four soldiers wounded.

The bands of Pancho Perez, Matagas, and Emilio Arago attacked a force of forty civil guards who were protecting a company of telephone linemen. The insurgents sustained a numerous loss, while the civil guard was compelled to retreat with a loss of two killed and five wounded. Gen. Doyo later overtook the same band at Yuca, Santa Clara, but they dispersed when attacked by the troops, leaving four killed and carrying away many wounded. It is reported that among the latter is the leader, Matagas, with two bullet wounds in his breast.

The Queen Regent and the Spanish Government have sent congratulations to Gen. Marin, Gen. Luque, and the troops who took part in the recent engagement at Paso Real and San Luis, as well as to the other Generals and officers of all arms and of cavalry.

Col. Ruiz and his forces are now at the Plantation of Toledo, near Havana.

The crop of sugar, the grinding of which has been finished, amounts to 17,000 bags of centrifugal sugar.

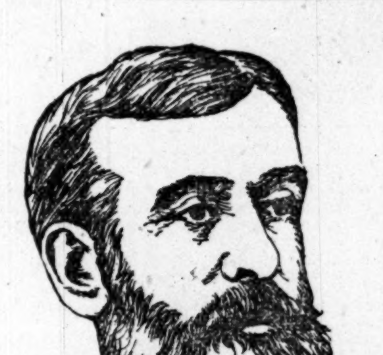
The steamer Marina Christina has arrived here, having on board the Renia, Farnesia, Almansa, Albura, and Galacia squadrons, numbering 625. They were accorded an enthusiastic reception. These squadrons come with their horses ready prepared and will be able for the field immediately. In the last thirty days 1,789 passports to foreign countries have been issued in Havana.

RECOGNITION IS CLOSE AT HAND.

Sentiment in Favor of Cubans Is Growing in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In spite of the cold water thrown on the scheme by some of the leaders in Congress, there has been manifested since the introduction of the resolution by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday a wave of enthusiasm in both Senate and House which is certain within a short time to result in a formal recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

Among the rank and file in Congress, and especially those who have come close to the people, there has been a feeling that the plucky fight put up by the Cuban patriots must be recognized by Congress. For a long time the friends of Cuba waited patiently for the foreign committees to take decisive action, but one or two cautious men at either end of the Capitol succeeded in delaying matters until now there is a decided revolt against the uncalled-for dictation of the leaders, and if Chairman Hitt's committee does not act at once the members of the House will take the bit between their teeth and find a way to recognize the insurgents, at least so far as Congress can do it.



THOMAS SEXTON.

Under the strict rules of the House it is almost impossible to bring up any resolution or bill to which there is the slightest opposition without favorable action by the Committee on Rules, of which Speaker Reed is the Chairman. Both the Speaker and Chairman Hitt, while sympathizing with the Cubans, have believed the time was not ripe for formal recognition, and thus far they have managed to stave off action in spite of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the House is enthusiastic in behalf of the Cuban insurgents.

Several members have been going around with resolutions in their pockets demanding immediate action on the Cuban question, and others have gone so far as to attempt a mild censure of the Foreign Affairs committee. The pressure was so great that the committee was obliged to take up the matter vigorously today, and the tide in favor of Cuba was such that even Mr. Hitt's conservatism and cautious diplomatic methods were not able to prevent the members of the committee talking freely after the close of the meeting.

Two things have combined to stir up enthusiasm for Cuba in Congress. First of all was the retirement of Capt.-Gen. Campos and the appointment of Gen. Weyler as his successor. The new Commander, it is well known, will not attempt to treat the insurgents as prisoners of war when he captures them, but will have every unfortunate shot down by a drum-head court-martial.

Knowledge of this fact has been impressed on members of Congress, and even those who were loath to interfere because they thought American interests were not involved sufficiently are now declaring this government should recognize the insurgents as belligerents at once in the interest of humanity.

Within the last few days, also, events have happened which have brought home to members of Congress the desperate efforts made by the Spanish Government to conceal the true state of things on the island.

New York members of Congress have refused to believe that the insurgents had made substantial advances because all the cable dispatches that come from the island detail only Spanish victories. The threatened expulsion of a well-known correspondent who had done nothing worse than to break over the lines and give the fact in defiance of the press censor has opened the eyes of some statesmen who have believed hitherto that the insurgents were the liars and the Spanish Minister the truth teller. Now, however, these same men who but a few weeks ago could not be made to believe that Spain could not put down the rebellion have come to the conclusion that such a severe censorship of press dispatches would not be carried out if the situation were not much worse than has been generally understood.

The Senate resolution recognizing the insurgents as belligerents will come up as soon as the debate on the division of the appropriation bills and the urgency deficiency bill are disposed of, and present prospects are that it will be passed without difficulty and by a large majority.

READY TO FIGHT FOR THE CUBANS.

Ohio Militia Officer Has Organized a Strong Company.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—L. M. Louis of this city, until a few days ago a Lieutenant in the State militia, said today he had the names of 100 men of Cleveland who were ready to enlist in the cause of Cuba just as soon as this government recognized the belligerency of that country. He further said Col. Schwarz of Columbus had thirteen batteries of artillery organized, and equipment had been pledged him by private citizens of Columbus.

Gomez Has Not Been in Mexico.

Mexico City, Feb. 6.—The Cuban leaders here deny as absurd the report that Gomez has been here. The rumor originated from the presence of Cerepedes in Vera Cruz.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash-av.

FIRE IN BRIGHTON FLATS.

(Continued from first page.)

erty of the firm, is now in the hands of a receiver, E. B. McKey of the real estate firm of McKey & Poague. The property is valued at $175,000 and is insured for $100,000.

The fire started in the basement, just how is not yet explained. James Moran, a boy from a drug store across the street, who was sent with a message to Flat 25, was nearly overcome with the fumes of gas entering the building. Going out in the street he saw the janitor, Charles Arnold, coming around the corner and told him about the gas. The janitor went into the entrance at No. 623 and looking into the freight elevator shaft in the rear saw the laundry in the basement full of flames.

Work of Rescue.

At the same time W. C. Woodward, Flat 37, and Dr. Eichberg, who lives in the corner flat, smelled smoke, and, going down to the basement, attempted to put the fire out with a pan of water, but it was too far along and they had to beat a hasty retreat.

Returning to his flat on the third floor Mr. Woodward was just in time to help Mrs. Grace Leopold and her two daughters, 12 and 15 years old, and her son out of their flat. The fire had already shot up the elevator shaft and cut off their retreat by the door. They escaped by stepping across into the front windows of the Woodward flat, with the assistance of Mr. Woodward.

Ida Johnson, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Rountree, on the fourth floor, got safely out, but ran back again with a vague idea of helping the family. The smoke was so dense she was partly overcome, but managed to stagger out to the stairway, where she fainted. A man found her there and carried her over to the drug store across the street. In the excitement her rescuer walked out without any one learning his name.

Several of the occupants of the upper floors were cut off by the flames and were taken out of the building by ladders. In the wing facing on Indiana avenue the stairways in the north half of the building had been burned out two weeks ago, and, as the flames cut off retreat to the rear, the occupants had to use the helps the firemen offered.

Down the Ladders.

The escapes from the Forty-first street wing were far more thrilling, most of those on the upper floors being taken down ladders by firemen. Those who escaped by this method were:

Mrs. C. Rountree,
Mrs. Harold Rountree,
Margaret Rountree, aged 2 years,
Harry Rountree, aged 1 year,
Bernard Rountree,
Miss Blanche Stokes,
Mrs. B. V. Stokes,
James Mather,
W. G. Eggleston,
Mrs. G. L. Howe,
Miss Howe,
Miss Dorsey.

Miss Bruner stepped off a street car, and, seeing the flat occupied by her people in flames, and not knowing they had escaped, fell in a swoon. She was carried into Kenney's drug store by C. Gamble and restored to consciousness.

Mrs. J. W. Aurelius was at home with her two little girls, Carrie, aged 13, and Gladys, aged 5. The latter was ill in bed with scarlet fever. Mrs. Aurelius hastily wrapped a blanket about the little one and carried her down several flights of stairs through smoke to the street. She was cared for by friends on Michigan avenue.

Girls Rescue Their Birds.

Marion Reardon and Nena Hotaling, aged 12 years each, were on the top floor when the fire broke out. They ran down the stairs with the other people, when Marion remembered her birds and doll, which she had left behind. The two little girls ran back through the smoke, unheeded by the other tenants rushing through the halls, and ascending to the top floor brought the doll and the canaries out in safety.

Miss Clark, who roomed with the Gross family on the fourth floor, rescued a big green parrot. She saved nothing else. Mrs. C. D. Dubois saved her pug dog.

There was considerable excitement on the Indiana avenue side of the building. The occupants of the upper floors gathered at the second-story windows and called lustily for ladders. Jake Strelitzky came to the rescue, and, raising a ladder, rushed up to where Mrs. Rountree with her two children was waiting. He carried the children down one at a time and then assisted Mrs. Rountree to the ground. They were followed by the other occupants of the upper floors.

Arnold Resents an Imputation.

There was an exciting scene in Kenney's drug store during the fire. Charles Arnold, janitor of the burning building, came into the store to use the telephone. A. G. Fisher, a bystander, said to him:

"You are responsible, Arnold, for all this."

The janitor turned and struck Fisher twice in the face. Then the crowd separated them. Fisher claimed he was only in fun.

The firemen say the construction of the building is faulty, so the flames can spread with the greatest ease. They cite the fact that while the fire started in the basement the two flats most damaged were on the fourth floor. Except in these two flats the damage was chiefly by water and smoke.

Two weeks ago there was a fire in the same building, which started, as did the one of yesterday, in the basement from an overheated steam pipe, it was said. The loss at this fire was placed at $20,000.

OUTCOME OF A CUT IN SUGAR PRICES.

One Merchant Buys Salt at Five Cents a Pound of a Rival.

Chamberlain, S. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A sugar "war" between rival grocery firms at the village of White has terminated in a curious manner. The war was occasioned by one of the merchants of the village offering twenty pounds of sugar for $1. A couple of rival business-men entered into a scheme to punish the merchant for offering sugar so cheaply, and sent confederates to him to secretly buy sugar for them at the reduced price.

After removing a couple of pounds from each dollar package they sold the remainder to their own customers, thus beating their rival out of two pounds of sugar on each investment of $1.

The victim learned of the scheme, and in retaliation filled some packages about half full of salt, put sugar on top of it, and disposed of the packages to the parties whom he knew were buying the sugar for his rivals. These packages were then sold, after deducting the two pounds, to their own customers.

After the man who had made a specialty of sugar had sold his rivals about a dozen barrels of salt at about five cents per pound some of the customers of the dupes entered protests against paying sugar prices for salt, and the trick was exposed and the "war" brought to a sudden end.

BOODLE ALDERMAN SENT TO JAIL.

George Tilton of Haverhill, Mass., Is Sentenced to Fifteen Months.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 6.—Ex-Ald. George Tilton of Haverhill, one of the alleged boodle Aldermen of the city, was today sentenced to serve fifteen months in the House of Correction. The alleged bribery occurred in connection with issuance of liquor licenses at Haverhill.

ATTORNEY FOR THE WESTERN UNION.

Henry D. Estabrook of Omaha to Remove to Chicago.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Henry D. Estabrook has been appointed attorney for the Western Union Telegraph company in Chicago. Supt. R. C. Clowry is his brother-in-law. With him in business will be associated Judge H. J. Davis, for ten years a prominent lawyer here.

RESERVATIONS TO BE OPENED.

Settlers to Have Access to 1,000,000 Acres of Minnesota Land.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Red Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations, comprising about 1,000,000 acres, forming part of the old Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota, will be opened to settlement on May 1 by proclamation to be issued shortly.

Senator Foraker Has Lumbago.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Since Monday Senator-elect Foraker has been confined to his apartments suffering severely from an attack of lumbago, contracted in New York City. He at first thought it a matter of a day or two, but now thinks he will be unable to return to his office until next week.

GEN. JOHN GIBBON D

RETIRED BRIGADIER OF TH ULAR ARMY PASSES AWA

Sketch of the Life of the Famou mander of the Iron Brigade Record in the Indian an Wars—Leader in Famous E ments—Marius, the Noted A pires—Henry D. Leslie, Composer, Among the Majori

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Gen. John A. Gibbon, U. S. A., retir here tonight. He had been in poor h some time. He was Commander of t Legion.

Gen. John A. Gibbon was born in Pe vania, near the City of Philadelphia, 20, 1827. When 11 years of age he with his parents to North Carolin appointed a cadet to the United Sta tary Academy from that State in 18 graduated in 1847, being promoted Second Lieutenant Third Artiller same year as Second Lieutenant Fourth lery. He served with his regiment in with Mexico, 1847-'48, at the City of and Toluca, and in Florida against the nole Indians in 1849 and 1850. In Se of the latter year he was promoted t Lieutenancy, and was stationed in from 1850 to 1852. In 1853 and 1854 h gaged in removing the Seminole Indians Florida to the west of the Mississ assistant instructor of artillery and termaster he was stationed at We from 1854 to 1859. In November of th year he was promoted Captain and mand of a light battery he served i during the troublesome days of 18 Ordered East in the summer of 1861, as chief of artillery of Gen. McDo vision from Oct. 29, 1861, to May 2 lowing year, when he was appoint dier-General of Volunteers. From th on Gen. Gibbon's name is closely with the history of the Army of the P and the brigade he commanded b mous as the Iron Brigade.

He participated in the battles of ville and the second Bull Run, Maryland campaign of 1862, being in the battles of South Mountain a tam, and was promoted Brevet Majo A., for gallant and meritorious se the latter. In November, 1862, he signed to the command of a divisi of the Potomac, and while so eng was wounded at the battle of Fred burg in the following December, and moted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. for gallant services in that action.

HARRY HOWARD, FIRE CHIEF, D

Last of the Volunteer Fire Dep ment Leaders Passes Away.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Harry ard, who was the last surviving chief York's old volunteer fire departme one of the most familiar figures in died at his home at No. 74 Elm stre 12:45 o'clock this morning. He was of age.

Just before his death he gave orders his old helmet and bugle polished up next parade. Hereafter his seat in th row of the London Theater on the B will be occupied by somebody else, for reserved for the hardy old fire fight years, and usually occupied by him for minutes each evening.

Harry Howard was an adept in the long before Chicago's great fire of 18 was a Bowery boy from the time he years old. A cabinetmaker by tra finally threw away his tools and took ning with the machine," and he could her down" with the best of them.

Harry Howard's experiences while ber of the department would fill vo He was known as the bravest worker fire the city has ever seen. He resigned the department Feb. 17, 1860, because physical disability. He was stricken paralysis while running to a fire. He fully recovered the use of his hands left side.

Of late years Harry Howard lived in his house in the Sixth Ward. He elected to the Assembly in 1853 and was an Alderman, in 1844-'45. He was receiver taxes in 1856.

DEATH OF HENRY DAVID LESLIE

Noted English Composer Passes Away at a Ripe Age.

London, Feb. 7.—Henry Leslie, musical composer, is dead.

Henry David Leslie was born June 1822, in London, England. In 18 he appointed honorary Secretary of the Ama teur Musical Society, continuing 1855, when he was made conductor, ing the latter post till the dissolution society in 1861.

In 1855 he formed the choir bearing name, and in 1878 gained the first pr the international competition of choir Paris. In 1863 he was made director of Herefordshire Philharmonic Society; he became principal of the National of Music; and in 1874 the director and ductor of the Guild of Amateur Musicia

His first published composition—a Deum and Jubilate in D—appeared in He afterward produced a Symphony 1847; a festival anthem, "Let God Ar 1849; overture, "The Templar," 18 torio, "Immanuel," 1853; operetta, mance, or Bold Dick Turpin," 1857; "Judith," 1858; cantata, "Holyrood," cantata, "The Daughter of the Isles," opera, "Ida," 1864; besides instrum chamber music, anthems, songs, duets, and a large number of part songs madrigals composed for his choir.

MARIUS, THE FRENCH ACTOR, DE

Among the Greatest of Present Ge eration of Players.

London, Feb. 7.—Marius, the actor, is d

D. D. Miller.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—D. D. Miller, who for twenty-five years a resident of Bloomington, died in Ch today aged 80, leaving six grown children. He was born in Mishawaka, Ind., and boyhood went to Bethany, Va., where became an intimate friend of Alexand Campbell, founder of the Disciples of and Christian Church. He became a er of that faith and rose to promine fame as an evangelist. During his a minister he baptized more than verts.

Funeral of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rice

The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. James Rice will be held today at 11 o'clock 1321 Michigan avenue and will be cond by the Rev. Dr. Withrow. The singing be in charge of Mrs. Johanna Hess The employés of the James H. Rice pany will attend in a body and will the remains to Oakwoods. Three survive Mrs. Rice—Mrs. N. Laraway of Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Henry Nichols of Ia.; and Mrs. S. A. Reed of No. 353 Dear avenue, Chicago.

John H. Ellis.

New York, Feb. 6.—John H. Ellis wealthy resident of Westchester Villag dead at the age of 59 years. One of daughters is the wife of Gen. John Hew of California, who in May, 1894, killed in London by striking him in the eye umbrella. Another of Mr. Ellis' daught is the wife of Pierrepont Edwards city.

Funeral of William Miner Ray

Funeral services for William Miner mond were held yesterday afternoon residence of Mrs. P. B. Shumway, Evanston street and Hinman avenue, Evanston. Rev. Charles H. Bradley of Garrett Institute officiated. The pallbearers

William Raymond,
F. B. Shumway,
L. Raymond,
Edwin Raymond,
Julius Raymond,
F. H. Drury.

Interment was at Rosehill.

Oldest Railway Mail Clerk

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—Joh the oldest railway mail clerk in who was injured in the Pan-H near South Charleston, O., on at his home in this city today ries. He was 67 years old widow and four children.

Capt. I. H. Washb

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb Capt. I. H. Washburne, U rine Corps (retired), died Army and Navy General Bright's disease. Capt. son of ex-Gov. Washbu the four famous Washb

Gen. Sir Charle

London, Feb. 7.—Ge Keys, G. C. B., is dea itary service in India

CALL HIM A DEGENERATE.

RICHARD KLAETTKE MORE OF THE BRUTE THAN THE MAN.

Dr. John A. Benson Comes to This Conclusion After a Careful Investigation of the Case—The Slayer of His Family Apparently Deeply Affected by Wrongs in the Abstract, but Untouched by the Suffering in His Own Home—Some Characteristics.

DEGENERATE—An exhibition of a reversionary type; one whose intellectual or moral organism or psychical nature has fallen to a low level, below the height to which cultivation and education had raised the average specimen of the species. Accompanied by a degraded taste for unnatural practices or extra-physiological or abnormal appetites. A loss of "standard."

Richard Klaettke was a degenerate.

The illustrations on this page will go far to prove it, and the verdict of such an expert as Dr. John A. Benson, who was retained by THE TRIBUNE to make a scientific study of the man, will convince the majority of thinkers that the murderer and suicide of Berteau avenue has by his act justified Max Nordau in his theories.

In the scale of humanity Klaettke is graded by Dr. Benson with the naked cannibal.

"Had Klaettke's moral force grown so weak he could commit this crime without a due appreciation of its magnitude?"

"Yes. I believe that expresses it exactly. He could do this terrible thing with no realizing sense of the enormity of his act, though crime he knew it was."

Dr. Benson thus answered the question. He had just scrutinized the calm features of the dead criminal as he lay alongside his six victims, and he had ejaculated: "He has the specific marks of that miserable type of man—the degenerate."

Klaettke committed an awful crime without apparent cause, impelled only, it would seem, by a conviction that it should be done, arrived at after a course of dull reasoning. It was the blind reasoning of a horse that runs away to escape a supposed danger at its heels, only to run headlong into a post and destroy itself; though what the threatened or supposed danger was in Klaettke's case cannot even be surmised.

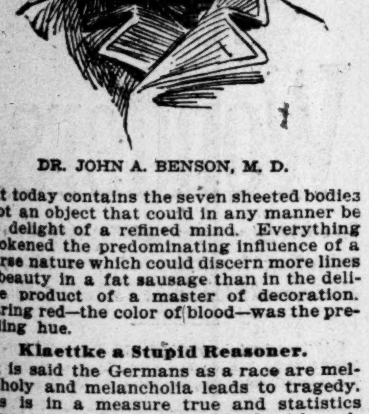
Not Caused by Poverty.

It was not poverty that caused the man to kill his family and himself. They were poor, it is true, but Klaettke could have relieved that poverty by going to work and earning money. Instead he permitted his wife to earn the daily bread by washing for the neighbors. She bore him children and then by her own exertions fed them and his conscience troubled him not a bit. Manliness, he had none, and pride did not enter into his composition—so all who knew him in life say.

Sane men do not sacrifice their own flesh and blood for trifles. In times of impending death by torture, such as the torture of fire or drowning, at the end of a siege when the population is to be turned over to the barbarous cruelties of a merciless and fiendish soldiery, when honor cannot be saved in any other way—then men have been known to slaughter their wives and offspring. But Klaettke was threatened with none of these and he himself had never been considered insane, so the cause of his act must be sought elsewhere.

Theory of Degeneracy.

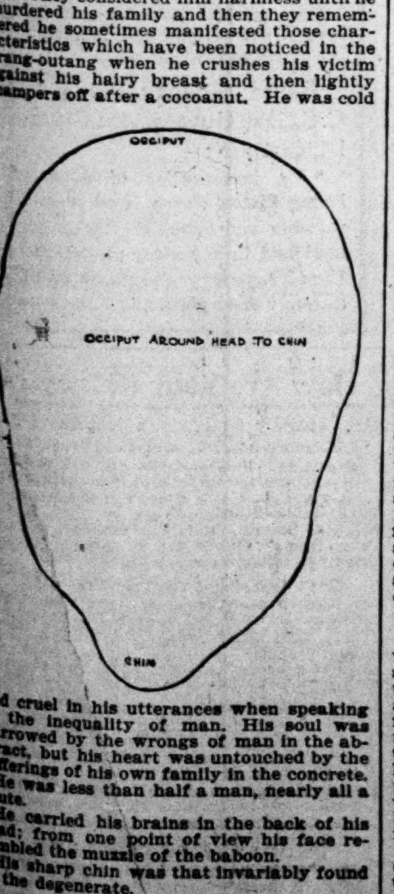
It is found in the theory of the degeneracy of man. It is a more reasonable theory than any other that can be advanced. Klaettke was not unlettered nor untutored—Germans are seldom that—but the receptive faculties of his brain were so constructed he repelled everything refining or elevating and absorbed all that tended to bemean the man, to blunt the sensibilities, and to bring his mind down to the level of the lower animals. His reputation is that of the lazy, worthless loafer, soggy with heavy, deadening drink, and unmindful of the healthful beauties or chastening sorrows of the world. The literature of the house was anarchistic in tone and the pictures were cheap prints that pained the eye and did not please. On the walls were framed scrolls which would indicate Klaettke belonged to a circle which has as a special mission the demolition of material things and not their upbuilding; which teaches destruction of everything and equal division of what is left—a doctrine Klaettke learned all too well. There was nothing beautiful in the little square house that today contains the seven sheeted bodies—not an object that could in any manner be the delight of a refined mind. Everything betokened the predominating influence of a coarse nature which could discern more lines of beauty in a fat sausage than in the delicate product of a master of decoration. Glaring red—the color of blood—was the prevailing hue.



DR. JOHN A. BENSON, M. D.

Klaettke a Stupid Reasoner.

It is said the Germans as a race are melancholy and melancholia leads to tragedy. This is in a measure true and statistics prove once a German is seized with melancholy he is prone to suicide. That does not always follow, of course. Goethe and Schiller were melancholic to a marked degree and many other of the German poets were similarly afflicted. Somber paintings show that many German artists, too, were afflicted in the same manner. But Klaettke was neither an artist nor a poet; he was not even a dreamer. He was a stupid thinker whose reasoning powers ran at obtuse angles. That is the testimony of those who knew him. He was not melancholy nor morbid. They considered him harmless until he murdered his family and then they remembered he sometimes manifested those characteristics which have been noticed in the orang-outang when he crushes his victim against his hairy breast and then lightly scampers off after a cocoanut. He was cold and cruel in his utterances when speaking of the inequality of man. His soul was harrowed by the wrongs of man in the abstract, but his heart was untouched by the sufferings of his own family in the concrete. He was less than half a man, nearly all a brute.



He carried his brains in the back of his head; from one point of view his face resembled the muzzle of the baboon.

His sharp chin was that invariably found in the degenerate.

Like the Lower Animals.

Others of his features were not different from those found in the lower animals, such as the cow and the horse, especially under the misshapen jaw.

Nordau would grow ecstatic over him as a subject to prove his theories; Bertillon would revel in his measurements of the man's physical deformities.

If it was not madness nor poverty nor melancholia nor a sense of impending disaster that drove Klaettke to the commission of the terrible deed, what was it?

Dr. Benson did not try to answer that question, but he did try to ascertain if the murderer and suicide bore any of the signs of the degeneracy which leads to crime. At the first glance he dectected more than one of the malformations which Nordau advances as a sure indication of a reversionary intellect. Then he made a thorough examination in the interests of science, with the result given in the signed statement appended.

"I consider it a remarkable case," he said in answer to a question, "and believe it will attract widespread attention in the medical world. It will go far to establish the theories of Nordau and cause them to be accepted as proved facts."

VIEW OF INSANITY EXPERT BENSON.

Critical Analysis of Richard Klaettke's Head and Its Features.

Dr. John A. Benson, who is prominent as an expert on insanity and who has made a full study of degeneracy, has furnished THE TRIBUNE the following critical and complete analysis of the results of an examination of Klaettke, the murderer and suicide:

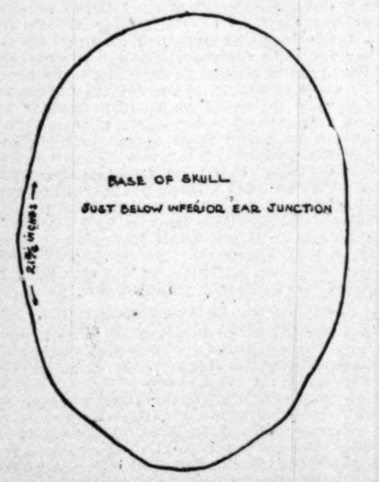
"It would not, perhaps, be perfectly correct, either from an ethical or scientific standpoint, to base an opinion formed from a peripheral and purely material examination without any knowledge of personal idiosyncrasies, mental attributes, or developmental potentialities concerning this individual's position with relation to the normal abscissa, and classify him as a 'degenerate.'

"Yet observation reveals him to possess certain specific characteristics which indicate a reversionary tendency to a degenerate type, and point to the fact that his place is on a low plane. The following require consideration: First, as to the shape and capacity—index of his skull. The skull is found to be roomy behind and below and deficient in front and above. There is plenty of room for brain matter in the occipital, post-parietal, and parietal areas. Behind and below also we find comparatively generous space for the reception of the cerebellum.

"But when we come to investigate the anterior and antero-superior regions we find the box becoming relatively smaller. This condition becomes of greater interest when we note the shape of the face and bring into relation the functional topography of the cerebral hemispheres within the cranium. The face when viewed directly from in front is of a more or less triangular shape, with the base upwards, the base line forming the superior boundary of the forehead, and the apex being directed downwards coinciding with the sharp center of the chin.

Muzzle-Like Protuberance.

"Viewed from either side the mid-portion has a muzzle-like protruding appearance, with recession of the upper and lower parts, this being most marked with respect to the upper subdivision. This back slant of the forehead is quite noticeable and becomes a potent factor in decreasing the size of the front part of the skull, as the inclination of the anterior wall is an invasion of the cavity. In the dead face, more marked on view from different aspects than even from a single point, was noticed the recession of the lower face with some protrusion of a sharp, narrow chin.



"The forehead was smooth, devoid of frontal bosses, the superciliary ridges low and somewhat flattened, but between and above these was a thickening of the bone which extended downwards in a V-shaped manner towards the root of the nose, giving this part of the forehead a peculiar, pigeon-breast appearance. The lower jaw was shaped like a flattened triangle, the base line extending from one condyle across to the other, the lateral lines bulging outwards as they curved round to meet at the apex, the chin.

"The cheek bones were high, but not so high forwards as well back on each side, and evidenced irregularity of outline.

"The nose was thin, the temples low and flattened, and the hair dark, coarse, wiry, and non-undulating. The mold-tracings of different circumferences show marked asymmetrous irregularity, still further discovered by inspection.

One Bone Projects.

"A particular instance of this condition was demonstrated in the lower jaw, where at the angle on the left side was a heaping up or degradation of bone, causing the jaw at this point to project for quite a distance from the face, and leaving a hollow behind not seen on the opposite side. The flattened, triangular shape of the lower jaw made the line drawn from one angle to the other a relatively long one, widely separating the vertical rami and accentuating the muzzle-like protrusion of the mid-portion of the face.

"The ears were indicative of the criminal degenerate class. They were fleshy, with thickened, irregular edges, and were markedly and conspicuously flaring, standing out fully one and one-half inches from the skull. The bones at the base of the skull were quite rough and irregular to the touch, the mastoid process at each side standing out in a pronounced manner. Notice as to the functional topography of the cerebral mass within the skull in its relation to the previously given data will be found physiologically corroborative of our opinion in this case.

Cranium's Peculiarities.

"As we have seen the cranium is deficient in size in front. When the skull is viewed as a whole this state becomes very noticeable. This is the frontal and antero-parietal area. In this region is the territory occupied by the frontal lobes, in the gray matter of which we find the substrata or underlying activities of the higher intellectual functions.

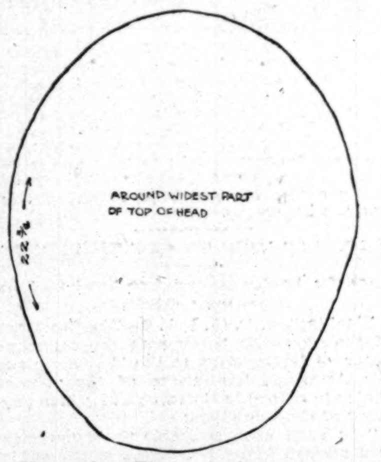
"We find the skull to enlarge in the parietal region, the bi-parietal diameter being comparatively large. In gross in this section we find the moter area of the cortical rind, which in Klaettke is seemingly well developed, corresponding perhaps as a mere coincidence with the fact that he appeared to be a muscular, active man, without any superfluous fatty tissue.

"Passing backwards we have found plenty of space in the brain case, especially in the lower or basal subdivision, wherein is situated the cerebellum, not specifically connected with the higher faculties of the intellect. To summarize:

"While peradventure not any one of the foregoing conditions would be of any specific value in assisting us at arriving at an opinion, I am certain that all taken together constitute sufficient evidence to warrant us in asserting that Klaettke was a 'degenerate.' The deficiency of the skull in the regions belonging to the 'psychical' or 'spiritual' side, as compared with the not alone relative but absolutely preponderance of the areas belonging to the 'animal' subdivision; the reversionary tendency to the muzzle protusion of the mid-face; the marked asymmetrous irregularity in the construction of the skull; the sharpness of the maxillary arch; the flaring, ill-constructed ear (that valued by the criminological anthropologists); and the general expression (easier appreciated than described), all together indicate the proper plane on which to place him, certainly as low as a Tasmanian Anthropophaginian and positively not as high as the 'Foolah gradation.'

In Two Groupings.

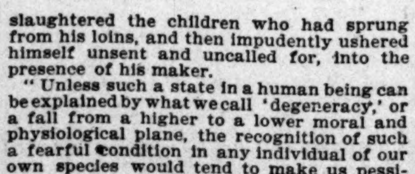
"I would hold that the etiological factors in this case ought to be grouped under two headings—viz.: First, atavic; and second, environmental, or contributory. These require but little explanation. A not uncommon tendency to return to a simpler type and lower plane which of itself can be obviated by work, that is by special education."



"In this case, devoid of such advantages, with just enough knowledge to prove dangerous the contributory elements but exaggerated, or accentuated, the specific exciting causative factor and the result was—Klaettke.

"A man of warped intellect, with a mental machinery in which cogs would slip and wheels turn backward; a man suffering from psychical ataxia, one who looked at the world through distorted and cracked lenses, and to whose receptive apparatus the great centripetal stream of afferent stimuli from his surroundings coursed along devious paths and crooked angles. An individual therefore incapable of receiving correct impressions or continuously discharging normal centrifugal stimuli under the form of rational actions.

"The product of abnormal seed growing in unfavorable investments, with the fearlessness of ignorance or mental reduction, this unfortunate being murdered his father, the mother who bore him, the wife he had sworn to cherish and protect; ruthlessly slaughtered the children who had sprung from his loins, and then impudently ushered himself unsent and uncalled for, into the presence of his maker.


FROM FRONT ONE EAR ALONG LINE OF SUPERIOR MAXILLA TO OPPOSITE EAR –

"Unless such a state in a human being can be explained by what we call 'degeneracy,' or a fall from a higher to a lower moral and physiological plane, the recognition of such a fearful condition in any individual of our own species would tend to make us pessimistic and misanthropic.

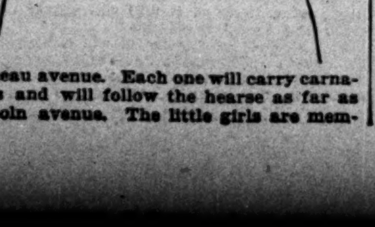
"JOHN A. BENSON, M. D.,"

"Professor Physiology College Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago."

FUNERAL OF THE KLAETTKES.

Thirty Little Girls Will Help Bury Their Classmates.

Thirty little girls will take part in the Klaettke funeral this afternoon at No. 207 Berteau avenue. Each one will carry carnations and will follow the hearse as far as Lincoln avenue. The little girls are members of the Sunday-school class of the branch, No. 2311 Leavitt street, conducted by Mrs. B. Bechtel under the direction of the Ashland Avenue St. John's German Evangelical Church. None of the girls is over 10 years old and several are so young they were told to stay at home. This caused much disappointment, as all wanted to be present.



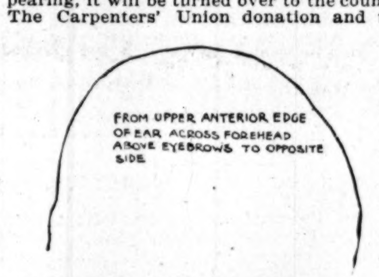
The three Klaettke girls were members of the class and the teacher conceived the idea yesterday morning of giving them a class funeral. She collected sufficient funds from the neighbors to pay for some floral pieces. Twelve of the girls were selected to act as pallbearers. They are:

Mamie Orlikowsky,
Mary Splikz,
Mary Kaiser,
Lizzie Lange,
Frieda Hurst,
Hedwig Ladewig,
Gusta Tolman,
Maud Kiefer,
Emma Lange,
Emma Bechtel,
Martha Reinert,
Rosa Tesch.

The thirty children will meet at the Sunday-school room at 1 o'clock, and march to the Klaettke home before 2 o'clock. After the services the pallbearers will carry the caskets to the hearses, and march by the side of them as far as Lincoln avenue.

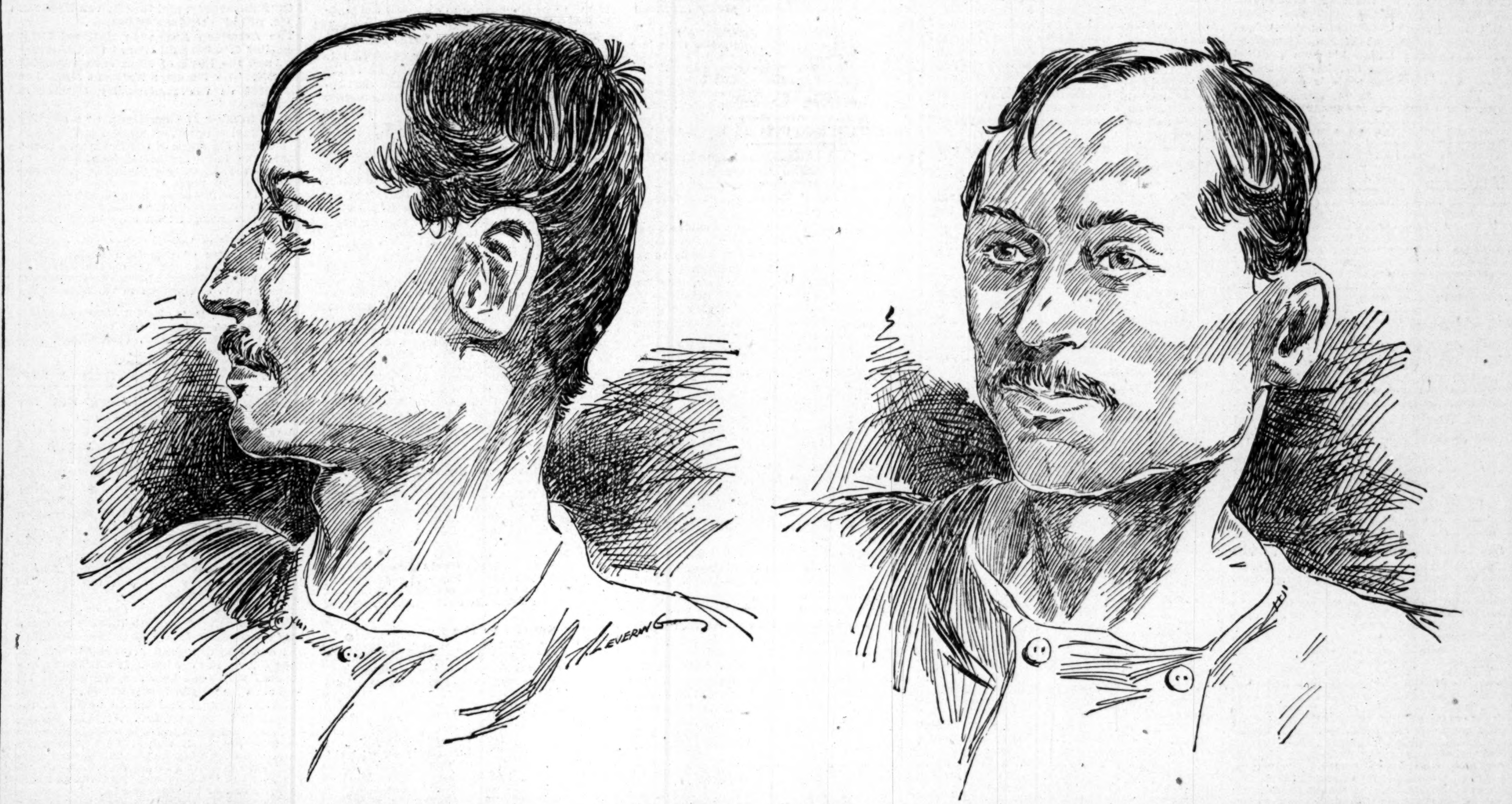
The other members of the family will be taken care of by the Carpenters' Union. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Frederick Gottschalk of St. John's German Evangelical Church, after which the remains will be taken to Rosehill, where they will rest in one grave.

A policeman guarded the Klaettke premises. The undertaker had prepared the bodies for burial, and there was nothing to do until today. No heirs to the property appearing, it will be turned over to the county. The Carpenters' Union donation and the cash on hand failing to pay for the funeral expenses, there will be an auction of the effects, any balance going to the county.


FROM UPPER ANTERIOR EDGE OF EAR ACROSS FOREHEAD ABOVE EYEBROWS TO OPPOSITE SIDE

There were no new developments yesterday as to the cause of the tragedy. The police still believe the murderer was insane, and that some drug was used to silence his victims. The analysis of the contents of the half-filled whisky flask found on the table has not yet been made.

The Carpenters' Union will be represented at the funeral.



RICHARD KLAETTKE, SEXTUPLE MURDERER AND SUICIDE, A PERFECT TYPE OF THE DEGENERATE CRIMINAL CLASS.

THREATENS TO KILL HIS FAMILY.

Police Warned of Stephan Wiglinski, No. 30 Willis Street.

Despondent because he was unable to obtain work and had a destitute family consisting of a wife and four children are given as reasons for the threats made by Stephan Wiglinski, No. 30 Willis street, to murder his family and then take his own life.

It is said by the police at the West Chicago Avenue Station Wiglinski visited several of his Polish friends yesterday afternoon who live in the northwest section of the city. To each he said: "I am tired of life and can get no work. You will never see me or my family again," and intimated he intended to kill his family and then take his own life.

When the information reached the West Chicago Avenue Police Station Detectives George and Sloier were detailed on the case. At Wiglinski's house they found the family had already been informed of the man's intentions and had fled to a place of safety. Wiglinski approached the house as the policemen were about to leave. He was arrested and locked up, charged with disorderly conduct.

LAKE STREET "L" FORECLOSURE.

Litigation Finally Gets Into the Federal Courts.

The litigation over the foreclosure of the Lake Street "L" will be taken up in the Federal Court, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock, before Judge Showalter on a demurrer to the bill of foreclosure. On Saturday Judge Showalter will announce the time when he will hear the motions to remand in the two other suits, one to enjoin the Farmers' Loan and Trust company from prosecuting its foreclosure, and the other a quo-warranto proceeding by Attorney-General Moloney to prevent the Farmers' Loan and Trust company from doing business in the State of Illinois. In both the latter cases the State courts refused to allow a transfer, but Judge Jenkins has granted leave to docket both suits in the Federal court, and the question of the relative jurisdiction of the Federal and State courts will be involved in the proceedings.

DREXEL MUSICAL SOCIETY FORMED.

Special Attention to Be Given to Advanced Voice Culture.

An organization to be known as the Drexel Musical Society was perfected last night at Oakland Music Hall, Cottage Grove avenue and Fortieth street. The membership is resricted to applicants living south of Twenty-second street, and the object is the study of English opera.

Victor Lanzsky, formerly choirmaster of the Royal Danish Opera, Copenhagen, was selected as director. The other officers are:

President—P. W. Collens.
Secretary—Miss Clara Hathaway.
Treasurer—Miss M. E. Thomas.

Weekly meetings will be held on Tuesday nights and special attention will be given to advanced voice culture. An early incorporation is announced.

To Pay for Slaves.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A bill to establish a National Adjustment Board for the purpose of seeking to get the United States Government to pay for slaves freed by war, one-half to go to the former owner and the other half to the ex-slave, was introduced in the Legislature today. The promoters are well-known Virginians.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

DEATH IN A HURRICANE.

GREAT STORM RAGES ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST.

One House in Brooklyn Is Wrecked, Killing Two Men—New York Streets Nearly Deserted and the Few Pedestrians at the Mercy of the Wind—Disaster Reported Along the Coast at Many Points—Life-Saving Crews Are Kept Busy.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The hurricane and rainstorm which raged in New York today and howled along the Atlantic coast was in many respects the worst that has been experienced in years. It bore a striking resemblance to the great Chicago storm of the spring of 1894, when three ships were wrecked on the Lake-Front, although, if possible, today's storm was more severe. The worst accident on shore was the wrecking of a three and a half story cooperage at the foot of Thirty-ninth street, South Brooklyn, this morning, when the hurricane was at its height. The brick building was crushed like a card-house, and its occupants had little chance to escape.

The Dead.

QUIGLEY, JAMES, proprietor of the cooperage; 56 years old; of Fourth avenue and Fifty-third street.

SEAMON, SIMON, 44 years old; cooper; residence unknown.

The Injured.

Mulcahey, Michael, 18 years old; truck driver in Quigley's employ; of Court street and Hamilton avenue.

Daniel Meehan, a cooper, of No. 104 Bedford avenue, escaped from the building just as it went down. The north wall of the building alone was left standing and it took the policemen and firemen several hours to rescue the victims. The débris was scattered hundreds of feet by the gale.

James Quigley, one of the killed, was a popular Brooklynite and a member of the Green Isand and other clubs.

Wreck and disaster are being reported from many points. The full-rigged ship J. B. Walker, Capt. Wallace, went ashore on the rocks of Liberty Island at 10 o'clock this morning and will probably be lost. It was being towed across the bay by the tugs Municiple and F. W. Devoe. The ship had hardly cleared its pier when it was dragged, tugs and all, to the point where it was wrecked. The tugs were also badly battered and other tugs went to their assistance, at the same time rescuing the Walker's crew.

While the storm was at its height the clamming sloop Favorite capsized in the upper bay off Robbins Reef, near St. George, Staten Island. Three men were on board. One was drowned, one reached shore, and one was rescued by the gig of the cruiser Columbia, which was anchored off Thompkinsville.

A few moments before the accidents three tugs attempted to come up through Kill von Kull, between Staten Island and New Jersey. One of them was capsized and the others rescued the crew. At the same time a fishing smack was capsized and nothing more was heard of it.

Along the Long Island coast and at Long Branch the life-saving stations patrolled the beaches, although they could scarcely see through the heavy fog. The spot where the St. Paul was stranded was one of fury. Had not the vessel been released it must surely have been torn asunder, experts think.

In the city business was entirely suspended during the day. A scaffolding was blown down on the new Lord's Court Building and broken timbers were hurled hundreds of feet away. Ropes were stretched across the street to prevent people approaching the dangerous locality. The plate-glass windows which were smashed along Broadway will be an item of thousands of dollars. Swinging signs were dislodged everywhere. At the postoffice and in front of the Produce Exchange Building men and women were lifted from their feet and hurled into the muddy gutters. Seven cases of overturned delivery wagons are reported, the drivers in every case sustaining more or less injury.

Tonight, although the wind has somewhat subsided, the streets are nearly empty and the player people at the theaters are entertaining empty benches.

Hazleton, Pa., Feb. 6.—A heavy wind and rain storm broke over this region this morning. It assumed almost cyclonic proportions. The lowlands are inundated. If the rain does not soon cease most of the mines will be drowned out.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 6.—A fierce storm is raging. Many buildings have been unroofed. No loss of life has so far been reported.

EVIDENCE OF PADDED ENROLLMENT

Seventy-five Thousand Names on Lists Will Be Cut Down to 45,000.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Republican enrollment will dwindle down to about 45,000 from 75,000, according to the returns received today at county headquarters from each Assembly District.

One man who worked on the enrollment list said in one election district where 122 names were on the books seventy-three were stricken off.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

New Trial Denied "Bat" Shea, Who Will Now Be Electrocuted.

New York, Feb. 6.—Judge Mayham at Albany has denied the motion for a new trial for "Bat" Shea. His reason, he said, for so deciding is that the confession of McGough was not supported by his evidence given before the commission appointed by the Governor. There is no appeal from the decision of Judge Mayham, and Shea will be electrocuted Tuesday next.

Hovey Declared Tennis Champion.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association was held tonight at the Waldorf. A report was received from the Ranking committee declaring F. E. Hovey champion of the United States and ranking upwards of fifty other players. R. D. Wrenn was appointed one of the members of the Executive committee. It was decided to encourage the holding of handicap events by the various clubs instead of under the auspices of the National Association.

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Mayor William L. Steele and Miss Steele, who recently christened the gunboat Helena at Newport News, were at the Auditorium yesterday on their way home. The Helena Mayor is a stanch Democrat. Also a free silver man.

"I expect the Democratic National convention," he said, "will split on the silver question. Nothing but a straight free coinage plank, with a candidate we know to be an honest friend of silver, will prevent a split. If the convention will not give us that then the Democrats of the West will go to a free silver party. I think Western Republicans feel pretty much the same way. We regard silver as the all-important issue, and everything else is subordinate to it. Montana Republicans have no idea the St. Louis convention is going to do anything for silver. All the leading candidates are gold men. I presume the Montana delegates at St. Louis will vote for Teller. Our delegates to Chicago probably will cast their votes for Morrison, although they will be friendly to Morgan of Alabama or Daniel of Virginia. With a free silver plank any of these men can carry every mining State of the West."

From further talk it became evident that Mayor Steele expected nothing else than a split in the Chicago convention and a secession of the silver element to the new free silver party.

* * *

M. J. Dowling, Secretary of the National Republican League, returned to the Auditorium Hotel yesterday after a three weeks' trip through the South.

"There is a battle royal all through the South east of the Mississippi between McKinley and Reed forces," he said. "Neither Morton nor Allison appear to be putting forth any particular effort in the South. In Georgia it is a scramble of the field against McKinley, and in Mississippi both the colored men who are fighting for control claim they are for McKinley. Alabama is divided between Reed and McKinley, although Morton may get one or two votes. Florida is for McKinley, and Louisiana is split up. The Republicans stand a very good show of carrying that State, as their candidate is on three tickets and the Democrats are divided on the silver question. In Tennessee it looks as if the candidates will be Alf Taylor and H. Clay Evans again.

"Evans is for McKinley, but what effect that will have on the delegation remains to be seen. Both the Reed and McKinley people are putting in a vast amount of work in capturing Southern delegations, more than is realized in the North. Many Republicans are favorable to Allison, if it is seen that their favorite cannot win. On that account I should say that the Iowa Senator is making good headway as a second choice, the feeling being that he is a safe and sound man.

"In my opinion the only possible danger to the Republicans is overconfidence. Nothing else can now defeat their candidate for President next fall."

LOUIS NAFIS WRITES OF HARD LUCK.

Robbed of All He Has Forty Miles Out in the Mountains.

A letter just received by his parents from Louis Nafis tells a hard-luck story and illustrates forcibly the ease with which some people can get into a whole lot of trouble. Louis is the 18-year-old son of A. T. Nafis, Special Agent of the Star Union line and connected with the Santa Fé road, who lives in Judson avenue in Evanston. With five other Evanston youths he went to New Mexico six months ago in pursuit of health. The others have returned, but Louis still stays there, losing things.

The letter says a few days ago while on his customary visit to his doctor he encountered two Mexicans, who invited him to join them on a hunting trip. He asked the doctor if they were trustworthy, and being assured they were made a trip of forty miles up into the mountains. Each had a horse of his own, and young Nafis packed his camping kit on a burro.

The third day out the burro wandered away, and Nafis spent half a day in search of him. When he returned the Mexicans were gone, and so was his horse and every article of his outfit. Nafis was left a two-days' journey up in the mountains, in a strange country, with a naked burro, only the clothes he stood in, and nothing to eat unless he could shoot something, for he had his rifle and a few cartridges.

After finding the burro had hardly strength enough to stand alone, Nafis walked that forty miles between him and the nearest inhabitant. His shoes were worn out, and he walked the last fifteen miles in his stocking feet, much of the way in the snow. He was from Tuesday morning to Wednesday night in making it, and had not a bite to eat.

This is the second time Nafis has been "spoiled by the Egyptians," losing only a month before a costly pair of Mexican blankets and a rifle he had left too near the covetous hands of natives. He says he is coming home now.

LEADER FIRM MUST PRODUCE BOOKS.

Judge Tuley Enters Order to That Effect in His Court.

The financial troubles of Dernberg, Glick & Horner, owners of the "Leader" department store, which failed some time ago, were aired again in Judge Tuley's court yesterday, when a motion for an order on the firm to turn over its accounts and papers to the receiver was presented.

The court refused to hear any argument or allow discussion, but immediately entered the order commanding the firm to turn over its books forthwith, and to allow the creditors, represented by Newman & Northrup and Tenny, McConnell & Coffeen, to make a full examination of them.

"We expect to make some interesting discoveries," said Attorney Newman yesterday. "The examination before the Master in Chancery up to the present time shows they managed in a short period to pay their wives nearly $50,000. How much was paid to other relatives is the matter to be investigated now."

TWO ARE IN THE TOILS.

JACKSON AND WALLING PARTIALLY CONFESS TO THE BRYAN MURDER.

Both Are Known to Have Met the Girl on the Night of the Murder and to Have Had a Motive for the Crime—It Is Not So Certain Will Wood Will Be Held Except as a Witness—Head Was Cut Into Small Pieces and Thrown Into the River.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, his roommate, have been arrested and charged with the murder of Pearl Bryan, whose headless body was found near Fort Thomas last Saturday. Both made partial confessions today. Each tried to implicate the other. From the stories of both men it seems Pearl Bryan and Jackson had lived together here for a time some months previous to the murder.

On Jan. 29 Miss Bryan told her parents she was going to Indianapolis. Instead of stopping there she came to Cincinnati and drove in John Belle's cab to the dental college to see Jackson, who is a student there. He was unable to leave the class and she went to the Indiana House, where she registered as "Mabel Stanley."

Jackson and Walling met the girl that night. Here the stories vary so widely that the evidence alone can be given.

Walling and Jackson each accuses the other. Walling said to the turnkey today: "Jackson told me he and Wood gave her two doses of medicine, and when they saw she was going to die from the effects of it they were afraid she might rally and tell on them. They therefore took her across the river while she was still alive, but in a stupor, and cut her head off."

Carried the Head Four Days.

Walling says Jackson carried the head around with him until last Tuesday. The murder was on Friday night. Both men at first denied having left their room that night, but when confronted with the fact they had been seen with a girl in Wallingford's saloon they admitted they had been out.

Wallingford says that Jackson, Walling, and a small blonde girl were in the saloon. Jackson told him he was going to get a human head and borrowed $2 to hire a buggy to go for the head. He returned on Saturday with his beard shaved off and paid back $1.75. Jackson said to the turnkey today: "I am in for it now. The shoes have given the thing away. Wood made a contract with me to attend to the girl. He was the man who brought her to her condition, and it was for him I consented to do the job."

William Wood, the man mentioned, is the son of the Rev. D. A. Wood of Greencastle, Ind. He was arrested at South Bend, Ind., and arrived here in custody tonight. He is charged with being an accessory to the murder. He is thought to have engaged Jackson or Walling to perform the services for him. A two-ounce bottle containing a few drops of chloroform was found in Jackson's room. A pair of trousers stained with blood and with a patch of mud on each leg at the knees were found in a locker at the dental college on Thursday morning by Lieut. Renkert. The locker was Alonzo Walling's, but the trousers were Scott Jackson's.

Before Col. Deitsch Jackson admitted the clothing was his, but he stoutly maintained he had not worn the pantaloons in the last three weeks. A pair of bloodstained overshoes belonging to Walling were found in Clara Bate's home in Longworth street. Fred Albion, a barber, says he shaved Jackson on Thursday.

Theories of the Murder.

The striking theory of the day is that the girl was killed with anæsthetics in Cincinnati, carried over the river to Fort Thomas, where the head was cut off to spill the blood and prevent a discovery of the manner in which she died, as the use of anæsthetics can only be determined by an examination of the blood.

The condition of the spot where the body was found, however, shows the blood spurted up, as it would hardly have done had the girl not been alive.

The doctors who performed the autopsy on the body of the girl are positive no drugs were administered. Jackson says Walling killed the girl with ergot of rye. It is believed by the police that the murder was deliberate.

Jackson admits the head was cut up into small pieces and cast into the river, one piece at a time, but he does not state when or where.

A criminal lawyer says if it can be shown that the murderers used an anæsthetic, and not with intent to take life, they can be held only for manslaughter, the maximum punishment for which is twenty years in the penitentiary. However, all the circumstances will go to determine the grade of the crime. Corporation Counsel Hertenstein also says nothing more than manslaughter can be proved on the confession.

When the murder was committed is another vital point. If the girl was killed with drugs here the murderers will be tried here; if she died in Covington en route to Fort Thomas they will be tried in that city. If she died at Fort Thomas the trial will be held in Newport.

Preparing for Insanity Defense.

Jackson is preparing to fix up a defense insanity. He told the officials at police headquarters he is an epileptic, and that he has fits of insanity, at which times he does not know what he is doing. Jackson said he lived when a boy in New York street in Indianapolis, and that at times he was subject to insane spells.

William Wood was released on his own recognizances and went to the hotel with Sheriff Plummer.

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The sensation of Greencastle's life is the Bryan murder case as it now stands completely unfolded. The deceased girl's mother is an aunt of Will Wood's mother, which makes two of the principal actors in the tragedy of the same blood. There is nothing talked of here but the murder.

Jackson's mother is bowed with grief. She is the mother of Mrs. Post, wife of Dr. Edwin Post of De Pauw University. Dr. Post and Prof. Longden left tonight for Cincinnati to be present at court tomorrow. The Wood and Post families live side by side, and Mrs. Jackson in an adjoining house. The boys are chums. Jackson studied dentistry last year in Indianapolis, and Wood has fitted himself for piano tuning and made occasional trips to adjoining towns.

Wood is a son of the Rev. D. M. Wood, Presiding Elder of the Greencastle district.

Killed with a Surgical Instrument.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—When arrested here Will Wood was very nervous and broke down, but soon regained his self-control.

The knife with which the murder was committed was a surgical instrument, and it is said was sent by Wood to Jackson the day after Miss Bryan left Greencastle.

Sheriff Plummer says Wood is not wanted as an accomplice of Jackson, but is wanted as a witness. He is possessed of information that is considered valuable to the case. Wood is a nephew by marriage of Dr. A. A. Gee, pastor of Grace Church, and was very well known by Dr. S. B. Towne, pastor of the First M. E. Church.

Plymouth, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—William Wood, who, with Scott Jackson is implicated in the Fort Thomas, Ky., murder mystery, spent last Friday in this city with friends. His father was a minister here some four to five years ago. He was the guest of County Clerk Wiltfong and family. He visited here until Tuesday, and if he knew anything of the crime certainly did not disclose it by word or deed.

Practical Confession by Wood.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—William Wood, the third member of the trio implicated in the murder of Pearl Bryan, has made a confession of his part in the crime. He was met here at 6 o'clock this evening by his father, the Rev. D. Wood.

When the father entered the car the boy fell on his neck and kissed him. The old gentleman, who is one of the best-known ministers of the Indiana conference, wept bitterly. Wood's first statement to his father was to deny the report that he was responsible for the ruin of Miss Bryan.

"Pearl was my second cousin," said he, "and when she told me of her condition I could do nothing less than help her. Scott Jackson was my friend, and they made me their confidant. I was a go-between for Jackson. I followed his instructions and got medicine for her and advised her to go to Cincinnati when they were ready to take care of her. The first that I knew that she was dead was when I was arrested in South Bend yesterday."

Jackson Has a Record.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 6.—The Scott Jackson who is under arrest at Cincinnati for the murder of Miss Pearl Bryan is the young man who turned State's evidence against his accomplice, Alexander Letts. Letts is serving a term of years in State's Prison for the embezzlement of $23,000 from the Pennsylvania railroad company. Letts was an assistant auditor. He and Jackson started a saloon with the stolen money and gambled on horse races.

ALL EYES ON ROENTGEN.

HIS WONDERFUL DISCOVERY THE CHIEF TOPIC IN BERLIN.

Central Laboratory Now Forming in Frankfort to Extend the Uses of the New Method—Some of the Latest Results of Experiments by Experts in Germany—Bismarck Organs in Berlin Strangely Inconsistent—General News from Foreign Lands.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY H. W. FISCHER.]

Berlin, Feb. 6.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—It seems as if nearly every other word heard in public and read in the press just now is Roentgen. His wonderful invention constitutes the principal topic of conversation in the clubs and cafés and in the family.

A central laboratory is just now forming in Frankfort for the purpose of propagating Prof. Roentgen's discovery on an extensive scale. Here are some of the latest results of experiments with the new contrivance. It is now made possible to photograph both sides of a medal simultaneously and to locate needles in and the degeneration of bones and joints.

It no longer requires a connoisseur to detect a false diamond. The Roentgen process can show beyond dispute the difference between all genuine precious stones and imitations. This includes pearls, which are the easiest of all to imitate.

By the new discovery even the muscular development of live serpents may be minutely traced. The time of exposure ranges from three to five minutes.

Candor of Bismarck Organs.

The Bismarck organs are of late gaining a reputation for inconsistency, though they have assumed an unusual degree of outspoken candor, for which they were never specially noted. With regard to the proposed new election laws in the Kingdom of Saxony, which aim at a complete disfranchisement of the workmen, they use every available argument to show the fairness of the measure, though some weeks ago, when similar legislation was proposed, Prince Bismarck himself characterized it as most senseless and untenable. As the strength of the new law is principally directed against the Socialists the reason for the Bismarck change of front is obvious.

As to Recognition of Cuba.

As to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents by the United States the Bismarckians say that it is a renewed attempt on the part of America to define its arbitrary position toward Europe.

Opposed to Count Herbert Bismarck.

It is maintained by a number of prominent editors that the proposed appointment of Count Herbert von Bismarck to the Chancellorship in case of the resignation of Prince von Hohenlohe is a legal impossibility, as he at one time left the service of the State without imperial permission. Gen. Count von Waldersee's final incession is now likely, as it is known that the Emperor, in case of a crisis, intends to appoint a military man, having learned a bitter lesson from the present incumbent's obdurate opposition to his naval increase proposition.

I learn today that the body of the late United States Ambassador, Theodore Runyon, is not to be shipped, as was at first reported, on board the steamer Havel, which sails from Bremen for New York next Tuesday. The shipment has been postponed for at least a fortnight, as Mr. Haskens, son-in-law of the deceased, will only then be ready to sail. As to the return of the Runyon family to the United States nothing has as yet been settled upon, their residences in America having both been leased for a number of years.

TRIAL OF PRISONERS IN TRANSVAAL.

Suspicion of Interference with Dispatches from the United States.

Johannesburg, Feb. 6.—The trial of the members of the Reform committee began on Monday with the formal evidence of the Mining Commissioner. He deposed that the men held the town with the avowed intention of opposing the government of the Transvaal.

At Tuesday's session John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, who is one of the prisoners on trial, was absent, owing to indisposition.

The first evidence furnished was that of the Mining Commissioner. He testified that the men held the town with avowed intention of opposing the Government of the Transvaal, and asserted that members of the Reform committee had said within his hearing: "The country will soon be ours from Cape Town to the Zambesi."

The Commissioner also testified that he saw a document containing the conditions for enlisting volunteers to fight in the Transvaal.

A printer then testified to receiving from the Reform committee a proclamation to the effect that Dr. Jameson was expected in Johannesburg, that disturbances might ensue, and that therefore a provisional government was necessary. This proclamation, the printer further testified, had been put in type but was never printed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—No word has come to the State Department from United States Consul Knight at Johannesburg for a week past, and it is understood the Consul has not received any communication forwarded by the State Department in that time. These conditions will probably lead the department to institute at once an inquiry to ascertain whether or not there has been any unauthorized interference with the Consul's telegrams. Private advices indicate that Mr. Knight has started from Johannesburg for Cape Town, and it is probable that he will be heard from as soon as he reaches the cable terminus, which is outside of the Boers' control.

Police Commandant Schuette deposed that the government withdrew the police from Johannesburg on Dec. 27 in order to avoid a collision with rebels. Other police evidence was given alleging that the rebels were armed and drilled and that earthworks were formed outside the city. When the news of Dr. Jameson's march was received some of the leaders of the National Union denied any knowledge of the affair.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND OUT ON BAIL.

American Finally Gains His Freedom in the Transvaal.

Pretoria, Feb. 6.—John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer charged with the leadership of the late uprising in Johannesburg, was liberated on bail Wednesday.

CECIL RHODES "SQUARES" HIMSELF.

Interview with Chamberlain Said to Have Been Satisfactory.

London, Feb. 7.—The Times announces that Cecil Rhodes, the retiring Premier of Cape Colony, had a two hours' interview yesterday with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the presence of Lord Sleborne, Under Secretary in the Colonial Office. No official statement of the interview was issued, but the prevailing impression is that Mr. Rhodes' statement was very full and was accepted by Mr. Chamberlain as complete. The interview has served to clear the ground for a decision on the part of the government with regard to the future of the Chartered South Africa company. It is believed that some announcement on the subject may be expected shortly.

PURCELL WRITES IN HIS DEFENSE.

He Says He Was Authorized to Use the Cardinal Manning Papers.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Feb. 6.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The multifarious letter writers in the London dailies play the part of the chorus of citizens in ancient plays, greatly helping along the spirit of the news. Today's letters are remarkable.

Purcell, the author of the life of Manning which led to a small but vicious rioting in Hyde Park on Saturday, writes to the Times charging the Cardinal's executors, by garbling and tricks of speech, to have cast doubt on his fair dealing. Purcell says that Cardinal Manning gave him the right to use the documents, records, and diaries which the executors now declare were private matters. In support of this Purcell publishes the letters from the executors, Fathers Butler and Richards, by which they tell that they understood that Cardinal Manning desired him to write the biography, and by which they authorized him to use the Cardinal's papers.

In the Standard Thomas P. Blunt, M. A., answers Dr. Willoughby, who wondered if the rays in Roentgen photographs will kill bacteria of tuberculosis. He says the members of the Royal Society had satisfied themselves in 1878 that "the rays destructive of bacteria and white protoplasms were identical with those in the phenomena of photography."

In the Times Duncan C. Dallas reminds the public that a process almost identical with Herkomer's new black and white invention was worked by Prof. Auer, the director of the imperial printing establishment in Vienna, who drew on silvered copper, submitted the plate to a galvanic battery, obtained electrotype plate, and printed from that. Dallas further says he extended the invention and patented it in 1884, adding a heated pen and drawing on either copper or glass.

To his surprise he sees that Herkomer has patented the process, but unless he has made a capital improvement he cannot maintain the monopoly further than through the results of his own individual genius as an artist.

LORD DUNRAVEN ON LECTURE TOUR.

St. James Gazette Takes Him to Task for His Presumption.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Feb. 6.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—With the inaccuracy that has marked a number of newspapers in America the most absurd reports have been printed regarding the whereabouts and movements of Lord Dunraven. For instance, some of these papers had the Earl in consultation with the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, when the latter was at Cowes awaiting the body of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

They are now apparently quoting Dunraven as declaring that he will make no apology. On the contrary, his associates here say he has come to no definite conclusion. He is today on his way back from Glasgow, where he has been talking about Anglo-American political disputes which his own political prominence gives him no title to publicly debate. As to his bad taste in doing so at this juncture the St. James Gazette of tonight, the organ of his particular class, says:

"Instead of losing no time in making amends to the body of gentlemen whom he has grossly insulted, Lord Dunraven is stumping the country with lectures on the Monroe doctrine and heaven knows what besides. This evening he is announced to read a paper at Glasgow on the necessity for a better study of colonial history.

"This really is rather ridiculous. Lord Dunraven ought to clear his own reputation before he undertakes to lecture anybody on anything. Least of all is he qualified to reprove Americans for an hostility towards this country, which he has been largely instrumental in provoking."

BAYARD STILL HELD IN HIGH FAVOR

His Speech Vigorously Cheered at a Dinner in London.

London, Feb. 6.—At the annual dinner of St. John's Foundation School at the Hotel Metropole tonight the guests included members of the clergy, diplomats, members of Parliament, and other public men. The United States Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, presided. In proposing a toast to the Queen Mr. Bayard was greeted with tumultuous applause. Above his seat were draped the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, with their folds interlaced. Mr. Bayard made a feeling reference to the death of the Prince of Battenberg.

Dean Hole, responding to the toast "The Clergy," referred to his visit to America and bore testimony to the sympathy of the American Bishops and clergy for England and the high regard of President Cleveland and all classes for Mr. Bayard. This statement was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Bayard, when proposing the toast to St. John's School, followed the usual course for him of speaking from notes. He said:

"I am not a citizen of this country, but I am a friend of it. [Cheers.] The hearts of the lovers of England were lately stirred to consider the sources of her strength, and the common patriotic idea naturally turned to her great armies and navies, and the stout hearts and earnest conscience of her people."

Mr. Bayard ventured to remind them of the noiseless but ever potential forces which, by making England strong, should make his own country strong. He meant those fountains of moral force found in quiet homesteads, which were the true basis of the world's advancement. He proceeded to eulogize the work of the clergy as the class which furnished a large share of the distinguished men of the country, a notable example being Nelson. This speech was received with great applause.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Kato Takaaki, responded on behalf of the visitors.

Canon Duckworth proposed Mr. Bayard's health, and he said:

"England rejoices in America's prosperity, and we welcome Mr. Bayard as the proxy of the great people whose interests are indissolubly bound up with our own."

This toast was honored standing, and with three cheers, the band playing meanwhile "Yankee Doodle." Mr. Bayard, responding, said:

"I am gratified that I am admitted to the personal sympathy of the English people." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. Bayard, continuing, said that when he recognized the community of sentiment of the two countries he felt that when he crossed the Atlantic it was merely a change of faces, and not of hearts. Yet there were those who pretended that there was something different between the aspirations of honest men here and in America. He refused to believe it. He had spent his life in America, and he came from a people who had drawn nothing but American air and doctrine for two centuries and a half. He came here and found and breathed the same air.

"If any difference exists," said Mr. Bayard, "it is an artificial one. Just let human heart speak man to man, and you find all differences can be arranged." [Loud cheers.]

MANY NOT NEED UNCLE SAM'S AID.

London Chronicle Asserts the Venezuela Dispute Is About Settled.

London, Feb. 7.—The Chronicle this morning announces that it learns on good authority that a partial settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty has been effected, "or," the Chronicle adds, "if not actually effected, is on the very point of settlement. We believe that the settlement refers to the Yuruan outrage."

The Chronicle then gives a long letter from "a well informed Washington correspondent," stating that since the boundary question has assumed an acute phase Secretary Olney has carefully examined all the facts relating to the Cuyuni incident (the seizure by the Venezuelan authorities of British policemen on territory claimed as Venezuelan), and has arrived at the conclusion that it is a matter entirely separated from boundary questions.

"Secretary Olney told Señor Andreade, the Venezuelan Minister," this Washington correspondent says, "that Venezuela cannot hope to escape satisfying England on this question by hiding behind America's skirts. This decision is expected to prove a powerful lever in the direction of a settlement. President Crespo is in the dilemma of being overthrown if he pays the indemnity or of suffering the indignity of bombardment or occupation of a Venezuelan port if he declines to pay. In the latter case the populace would wreak their vengeance on him. Therefore he may seek to postpone the payment by acceding to Lord Salisbury's demands for a renewal of diplomatic relations, which would easily lead to the arbitration of the whole question. It is a knowledge of this powerful lever in England's hands which leads America to believe that the difficulty will be settled between Great Britain and Venezuela without America's intervention."

SALUTARY EFFECT ON THE CHINESE.

Work of the Commission Sent to Investigate the Massacres.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai has cabled to the Department of State that the commission sent to Cheng Tu in Western China to investigate the outrages committed there in May and June of last year has reached Shanghai after successfully accomplishing its mission.

The commission reports that its investigations at the scene of the outrages were facilitated by the Chinese authorities, and that they and the missionaries who accompanied them were treated with perfect courtesy.

An understanding with the provincial authorities was reached as to the claims for damages of American citizens who had suffered in the riots, and the effect of the presence of the commission in that remote province of the empire was decidedly favorable.

Cardinal Rampolla Has Not Resigned.

Rome, Feb. 6.—The report that Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, had resigned owing to serious differences with the Pope, is denied in authoritative quarters.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

LONDON LOUD IN PRAISE.

VIEWS OF THE LEADING BANKERS ON THE BOND ISSUE.

Representative of Morgan & Co. Thinks the Success Shows the Self-Reliance of the American People—General Reticence on the Subject Where the Gold Is to Come From—London Times Is Dubious About the Ultimate Result.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Feb. 6.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Mr. Burns of J. S. Morgan & Co., No. 22 Old Broad street, in reply to questions by the World representative today as to the effect of the triumphant success of the popular bond issue on American financial interests here, said:

"I would have no objection to giving my opinion fully but for the insulting manner in which my partners and members of the projected syndicate have been attacked. If I said anything now it might possibly be tortured into fresh ground for attack on the syndicate."

The World representative assured Mr. Burns that his exact words would be sent.

"I am sure of that," he said, "but it is the nature of the comments on the other side that I object to. I don't mind saying generally, however, with respect to the bond issue, that the result has been a great surprise here—not the amount of the subscriptions, which I need not tell you means nothing where no deposit is lodged, but the high average of the bids. This is very gratifying as showing the self-reliance of the American people and their determination to themselves maintain the financial interests of the United States."

"Was the amount of English bids anyway considerable?"

Foreign Bids Small.

"No. According to my information it was very small; in fact, insignificant. The Deutsche Bank of Berlin, which stood in with our syndicate to the extent of $25,000,000, was, I fancy, the only foreign bid of any consequence."

"But it is cabled here that the Rothschilds were represented at Washington. Are not they interested in the issue?"

"Mr. Belmont was there, but on his own account. The Rothschilds told me yesterday they did not bid for a single bond themselves. They may have sent forward bids for customers, but of that I know nothing."

Effect on Gold Reserve.

"The London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance company sent in a large tender. Surely that is English money?"

"No, that is virtually an American company. You will find that, with the exception I have named, the bidding for the issue has been exclusively American."

"What is your view as to where the gold will come from, and whether it is likely to lie long enough in the Treasury to ease the financial situation in the United States?"

"On that point I decline to speak. It is precisely one of those things on which anything I say might be misrepresented. If I were to tell you I did not think the gold reserve would be maintained by this loan I should be charged with decrying the operation because the syndicate did not get the whole issue. No, I shall say nothing on that point."

"After all, Mr. Burns, it is perhaps the most important point."

"That is so, but I must decline to express any view upon it."

"Are you aware whether there have been any dealings in bonds in the London market today?"

"Well, 119½ has been bid here. That is equivalent to 116¾ in New York, but there are no bonds on offer."

At Brown, Shipleys & Co., in Founders' court, a member of the firm, who declined to allow his name to be used, expressed reluctance to speak as yet on the effects of the success of the issue, as such opinion would be premature.

Help to American Securities.

Asked whether he thought the success of the popular loan was taken here as indicating general prosperity in America he said:

"Certainly it is so regarded, and I believe it will have a very important effect on American securities generally, because Americans have shown so strikingly that they have confidence in themselves and in the resources of their own country that it must have a healthy effect abroad."

"Do you consider that in spite of the anticipation of leading English bankers heretofore published in the World that English bidding has after all been substantial?"

"No; I believe the proportion of bids from this side was very small. We sent forward a few bids ourselves for customers, but from what I have heard I don't think any English bidders will get an allotment, as their figures were too low. Of course, I take it that tenders from here would have been very large and at a higher figure but for this Venezuelan business, though at the same time the patriotic way Americans have come forward, despite the disturbed condition of foreign relations, cannot fail to have good effect financially here."

"Do you think this issue will enable the United States Government to maintain a Treasury reserve for some time?"

"As that is the great point, I cannot venture to express an opinion. They alone can show, in the first place, where gold is to be obtained, and in the second, whether it can be retained to keep the Treasury reserve at the desired limit. Meanwhile American securities are all advancing this morning, and I have heard better bids than 116¾ for the new bonds, but none are to be obtained as yet."

Views of Mr. Lazard.

Mr. Lazard of Lazard Frères of London, New York, and Paris, who are understood to handle the great bulk of Anglo-American bullion dealings, said:

"I can only tell you that the American market has been very good this morning, prices showing an all-around recovery. Whether this will be permanent or not is more than I can venture to say."

"Have you had any indication that large quantities of gold must be shipped to New York for the purposes of this new bond issue?"

"No, the state of exchange does not point to that. There has been no drop in exchange, but may be it is too soon to speak."

Mr. Robert Haes of Haes Son, reported to be the largest operators in American market on the London Stock Exchange, said:

"No one ever doubted that the United States could raise $100,000,000 or $500,000,000 with equal ease if the government asked for it, but the question is where the gold is to come from."

"Don't you think America can provide gold herself?"

"We know pretty well what gold is available in America, and it is clear that she must apply to us for what she now requires."

"But a leading bullion merchant has just told me that the state of exchange does not point to an impending demand for gold."

"That is simply because payment for the bonds has not yet commenced. When it does you will see a heavy drop in exchange."

"What has been the effect of the success of the bond issue on markets here?"

Effect on London Market.

"There has been no direct effect yet, and it would be unreasonable to expect any. Higher prices have been cabled over from New York and our prices have been dragged up in sympathy, that is all. This popular loan issue has been a big success, but it can only be a temporary expedient. We over here consider that the Senate is only playing with the financial problem, and until greenbacks are withdrawn and gold payments expressly enacted there will be no improvement in financial conditions prevailing in the United States.

"It is fundamental, economic law that baser currency always drives out higher currency under a system such as that prevailing in the United States. Americans, who are clever people, will be convinced of the error of their financial ways before long, and then they will adopt a system which will place their credit on the high and permanent basis it should rightly occupy. As to dealings in the new bonds here they have been bid for on 'Change today, but there are none to be had, and if any are brought here it will only be with the object of selling them back to America when the price improves.

"Venezuelan trouble has influenced the reception of the present issue appreciably. I wanted to buy $10,000 worth of the last bond issue a couple of weeks ago, and had the utmost difficulty in getting them on this side. All have gone back."

IS ONLY A TEMPORARY PALLIATIVE.

London Times Is Dubious About the Success of the Loan.

London, Feb. 7.—The financial article in the Times this morning, speaking of the bids for the United States loan, says:

"Allowing for all the deductions through duplicate tenders, etc., the result must be as satisfactory to the United States Government as such a loan could be. Probably the gold held in readiness will not only supply the first installment, but will furnish a portion of the second installment if it can be retained for that purpose. It is quite plain that the people, including all the leading men and business and financial institutions, are not afraid that Congress will pass measures committing the country to the silver standard. Still, we cannot regard the loan as anything but a temporary palliative. The second installment may be forthcoming, but it is difficult to see how the three succeeding installments can be met in gold, unless European confidence revives to such an extent that American securities will again be bought freely in Europe. Undoubtedly the present remarkable display of confidence by the American people will help in that direction, but the careful investor will continue to feel misgivings until the present monetary system is reformed."

The Times also has an editorial on the loan, in which it heartily congratulates President Cleveland and the people.

"The success of the loan," the Times says, "is a personal triumph for the President, and is the most convincing counter-demonstration to the silverites' agitation that could possibly be supplied. But it is too early to assume that the silverites are crushed. Our correspondent in America seems to think that the difficulty has been largely disposed of, but the point is not easy to determine in the first glow of exultation over the unquestionable financial success. The impression here is that after a little time the chronic difficulties of the situation will be found to remain pretty much unchanged."

The Standard says in an editorial:

"Granting its expediency, the loan is a great success. Its most satisfactory feature is the proof that Americans do not fear that the silver standard will be adopted. From this point of view it is comforting to foreign investors in American securities."

TRINIDAD DISPUTE IS UNCHANGED.

Denial in London That England Has Yielded to Brazil.

London, Feb. 6.—It is semi-officially denied here this afternoon that the Government of Great Britain has recognized the Island of Trinidad as being a Brazilian possession. It is further stated that the situation of affairs regarding the claims to the ownership of the lands is unchanged.

Paris, Feb. 6.—Several newspapers declare that the position of Brazil in regard to the Amapa territory and the conduct of Cabral, the alleged Governor of the disputed district, is becoming intolerable, and they add that the national dignity requires that the matter be speedily concluded.

London, Feb. 7.—The Graphic says this morning in an editorial:

"If the French mean business in their dispute with Brazil the American jingoes will have another chance for a war scare. Possibly they will not take it because they are aware that France is less likely than we to stomach a bullying. We have yet to learn that it is possible to overdo and express anxiety for peace. It begins by making us the laughing stock of the world, and sometimes ends by making war inevitable."

MADRID BEGINS TO TALK WAR.

Its Anger Now Directed Against the United States Senate.

Madrid, Feb. 6.—The resolution on the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has created a great sensation in Spain.

The Epoca says of it:

"President Cleveland surely cannot forget the traditions of American policy. The Confederates (during the late war) were not recognized as belligerents, nor were the Chilean insurgents in their last war."

The Heraldo is indignant and advises the government to send an ironclad squadron to Cuba.

The Correo says that the attitude of the Senate is offensive and arbitrary.

FOR A NEW HOTEL AT MEXICO CITY.

To Cost $1,500,000 and Americans to Take Half the Stock.

City of Mexico, Feb. 6.—It is said a new hotel company for this city will soon be incorporated in Chicago. The cost of the hotel is estimated at $750,000 gold. Leading Mexican capitalists promise to subscribe large sums on condition that an equal amount be raised in the United States. Architect Patton of Chicago intends to push the matter in a conservative manner.

TO BAR OUT THE WORKINGMAN.

Saxony Preparing a New Bill That Will Disfranchise Him.

London, Feb. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the Government of Saxony has prepared a bill changing the election system and virtually disfranchising the working classes, the avowed object being to exclude Socialists from the Diet.

HONORS TO THE ILLINOIS CLUB.

Members Received by President Diaz at Mexico City.

City of Mexico, Feb. 6.—President Diaz has received the members of the Illinois club, showing great cordiality toward them.

"GRANDPA" MARRIES A SPINSTER.

Romantic Wedding in Ex-President Grant's Historic Cabin.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Old Orchard citizens are talking of the marriage of Miss Ellen Twining, a 50-year-old spinster, to "Grandpa" Edward Joyce, aged 75.

Grandpa Joyce owns nearly every house in Old Orchard and is worth $200,000. Miss Twining is poor. She was appointed Postmistress by President Harrison, being a stanch Republican, but was let out by President Cleveland.

The ceremony was performed last night in Old Orchard in the historic old cabin of ex-President Grant, which the groom purchased and moved from the Grant farm. It is now occupied by the Rev. A. J. Bradley, pastor of the Congregational Church. Mr. Bradley officiated.

What has become of Henry R. Hamley and the party who started down the river in a houseboat last October? Hamley's party consisted of his wife, sister-in-law, Sarah Griffiths of No. 322 North Eleventh street; Philip Goss, Fred Loomis, and Bob Miller. They carried dry goods for sale at the landings along the banks. Besides carrying goods Hamley, who is reputed to be worth about $40,000, usually carried about $6,000 with him on such trips.

The houseboat Carrie of St. Louis, found capsized just above Natchez, Miss., last Tuesday, is supposed to be the boat in which Hamley left this city. A fact that lends color to the suspicion of murder is that Philip Goss, one of the party, has a police record.

EXCITING RAT KILLING CONTEST.

"Hogs" and "Uno" Get Away with 200 Rodents in One Hour.

Winamac, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Today a most exciting rat-killing contest occurred here. Charles Wait, ex-County Surveyor, and Mr. Holladay, a dealer in poultry, have been boasting of the wonderful quickness of their dogs to kill rats.

To settle the question a match was arranged and 200 live rats were secured and the contest took place near Crump's livery stable.

Mr. Wait made his appearance with Jig Spangler's dog "Uno" and Mr. Holladay with his yellow bobtail dog "Hogs." After the usual preliminary matters had been settled the dogs were turned loose. The dog "Hogs" killed 101 rats and "Uno" ninety-nine rats; time, one hour. To cap the climax Wait's dog turned and whipped "Hogs." Time, one hour.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE AT BUTTE.

Loss of 58 Lives One Year Ago Seems to Have Been Forgotten.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Citizens of Butte are wild with excitement and indignation over the report of the City Engineer that in the face of the explosion of a year ago, by which fifty-eight men were killed, he has discovered there are at present 227,889 pounds of dynamite stored in five magazines, all located near each other and within three-quarters of a mile of the city. He declares that the explosion of one magazine would explode all the others and not a building would be left standing or a human being be left alive in the city. The Mayor at once appointed a committee to investigate, and the companies are to be compelled to remove the explosives further from the city.

MORGAN GETS ONE-HALF.

BELIEF THE SYNDICATE WILL HAVE $50,000,000 OF BONDS.

Final Computations Not Made, but This Estimate Is Based on the Present Indications—Morgan Thought to Have Received an Early "Tip" in New York—Instructions from Carlisle—President Expresses Satisfaction at the Result.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Although the final computations have not been made, it is believed the syndicate of bankers represented by James Pierpont Morgan of New York will get about half of the new hundred million loan. The bid submitted by him was for the whole loan or any part of it at 110.6877. Miscellaneous bids from this point up to the top notch aggregate about $50,000,000. If all of the bidders come to the front with gold they will get the bonds without question, and the syndicate will get what is left. That is the actual situation in a nutshell.

An attempt has been made to induce criticism of the administration because some of the bids were opened before noon of Wednesday, and it has been intimated that Mr. Morgan was favored by Treasury officials so that he could make his bid a shade higher than the Stewart syndicate, which offered 110.075, and thus scoop in all below the higher individual subscriptions.

To Give Public Early Information.

Secretary Carlisle positively declined late tonight to make any statement as to the opening of the bids, on the ground that the award had not been made. From other sources it was learned positively that the work of opening and classifying the bids was begun on Tuesday evening, and continued until late at night, being resumed early the next morning, Wednesday. Treasury officials say this is always done where large numbers of bids are sent in, as otherwise it would not be possible to tabulate the offers in one day, and the stock market would unsettled by wild rumors.

It was considered necessary to let the people know at the earliest possible moment of the success or failure of the loan. The work of opening the bids was under the direct charge of Controller Eckels, who has the confidence of the banks, and against whose personal integrity no one would dare to make a direct charge. It is admitted at the Treasury that Mr. Morgan in all probability got a tip as to the Stewart bid, but it is said positively this tip was obtained from one or more banks who were members of both combinations.

The purpose of the delay in submitting the Morgan bid is said to have been to secure the information in New York. It is pointed out that if Mr. Morgan had been favored by the Treasury to the extent of being given a sight of the early bids, he would undoubtedly have made his offer larger, for he would have overtopped a large proportion of the successful bidders if he had gone as high as 112, while the market price was 114, and thereby he would have secured fully 75 per cent of the entire loan, if not more, as the great bulk of the subscriptions were in the neighborhood of 111.

Then, again, it is positively known that not over half the bids had been opened when the Morgan bid was put in, and he could not possibly have known the contents of the sealed envelopes.

Of Benefit to the Government.

It is also pointed out that if Morgan saw Stewart's bid and raised it a trifle this was of direct benefit to the government. The general success of the loan is delighting both the administration and its enemies. Friends of the President say he never had any idea of closing with the syndicate until after he had exhausted all appeals to Congress and had offered the bonds to the people.

President Cleveland was overrun with callers today, all anxious to congratulate him on the success of the loan. Investigations already made prove that the successful bidders represent many thousands of actual holders, who will receive the bonds at first hands. Many of the larger banks and trust companies bid for their own investment purposes, but by far the larger number represent customers who ordered small amounts, and the loan is likely to be more "popular" than any negotiated for gold for a long time past.

On all sides it is admitted that secret sales to bond syndicates are now a thing of the past, as the Morgan syndicate raised its bid from 104¾ to 110.68, or nearly $6,000,000 on the whole loan inside of thirty days and in the face of a silver demonstration by the free-coinage cranks in the Senate.

The best effect of the loan is said to be abroad, as foreign capitalists, seeing that American financiers can float $100,000,000 at an average of about 111, will hereafter scale up their own offers whenever an American loan is offered in the future.

The most delighted man in Washington over the result of the bond sale is Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who offered the resolution in the Senate condemning secret bond sales, which was supported by many Democrats, and undoubtedly forced the bond call to the people. Elkins has the Presidential fever in an aggravated degree, and evidently believes the bond business ought to land him in the White House, or at least in the Vice-President's chair. He has been receiving telegrams all morning.

HE TELLS HOW TO GET THE BONDS.

Specific Instructions Are Sent Out by Secretary Carlisle.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury today sent the following letter of instructions to the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurers of the United States in regard to the receipt of gold in payment of the new bonds:

"As soon as practicable the department will furnish you a list of the accepted bidders for the 4 per cent bonds of 1925 offered to the public by the circulars of Jan. 6, 9, and 15, 1896. The list will contain the name of each bidder, with the address, the amount of each bid, the price, and the date of the Secretary's acceptance. You will receive payment for the bonds in United States gold coin or gold certificates, by installments or in full, as provided in the circulars above mentioned.

"Each payment of an installment should include the principal, premium at the price named in the bid, and accrued interest from Feb. 1, 1896, to date of such payment so that the proportionate amount of the bonds representing the installment will be paid for in full.

"You will issue for each payment your certificate of deposit in duplicate in the name of the depositor on account of purchase of 4 per cent bonds of 1925, stating on the face of such certificate the amounts respectively of principal, premium, and accrued interest received, and also state thereon the number of the installment when not in full.

"You will deliever the full set to the depositor with instructions to retain the duplicate and to forward the original to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a letter from the depositor giving complete information as to the kind and denomination of the bonds desired and the place of their delivery.

"The bonds will be issued only upon receipts by the Secretary of the original of the deposit. A depositor may assign the original certificate issued in his name, in which case the bonds will be issued upon the order of the assignee.

"If it should be advisable to postpone the receipt of deposits on this account beyond the dates fixed in the circulars special instructions by telegram or letter will be given you.

"The department will begin the delivery of both registered and coupon bonds as soon as certificates of deposit therefor are received by the Secretary as indicated."

MORE POPULAR THAN APPARENT.

President Cleveland Expresses His Satisfaction Over the Bond Issue.

New York, Feb. 6.—An interview is published here with President Cleveland regarding the bond issue, in which he says:

"From such information as comes to me from various private sources I am convinced more small holdings of gold will be drawn into the Treasury by the present arrangement than appear on the surface. The small country banks, for instance, which are buying bonds for their customers, have made their bids through their New York and Boston correspondents, and this gives the loan the appearance of having been taken up by the big financial institutions at the money centers, although as a matter of fact not a little of it will ultimately come from the small investors."

The subject of the syndicate contract of February, 1895, having been mentioned, Mr. Cleveland remarked that he had never had reason to question the wisdom of that arrangement under the conditions then existing.

"That contract," he added, "helped us out at a time when forty-eight hours' delay might have produced serious results. I sympathize, nevertheless, with some of the objections made to that form of placing a loan. The difference between the price obtained from the syndicate and the price currently quoted can be twisted into an argument which will appeal to people who do not stop to calculate the actual cost to the syndicate of floating the loan at that time.

"My preference would have been to have the present loan much more popular than it appears on its face, but we have done the best we could. The people who hoard small savings of gold or the equivalents of gold are unaccustomed to transacting business on the basis on which those bonds had to be issued; they are unused to premiums or to the formalities of making bids. If we could have sold them 3 per cent gold bonds at par I think it would have brought out a good deal of this gold, but the only bonds the law allows us to issue have to be sold considerably above par in order to keep the net rate of interest within reasonable limits."

HEAVY GOLD DEPOSITS IN GOTHAM.

Pours Into the Subtreasury in Anticipation of Payment for Bonds.

New York, Feb. 6.—The total deposits of gold at the Subtreasury and assay office today, in anticipation of payments of allottments of the new government bonds, were $3,115,000. The $1,500,000 gold which arrived on the Majestic proved to be for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. It is expected that this amount will shortly be placed in the Subtreasury, and that F. von Hoffman & Co. will also tender $300,000.

The American Exchange National Bank deposited $500,000 gold coin at the Subtreasury, and the Bank of New York deposited $200,000. The Hanover National Bank has deposited at the Subtreasury $500,000 in gold coin.

The Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held today, adopted, on motion of President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this Chamber recognizes with grateful pride the confidence of the people in the financial strength of the country, as expressed by the large subscriptions to the government loan announced yesterday."

"The Chamber believes that the extraordinary success of this loan should dispel every doubt as to the ability and intention of the United States States Government to redeem all is obligations in the best money of the world.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $170,868,326; gold reserve, $46,942,940.

BANKERS THINK HE HAD A TIP.

Criticism of Mr. Morgan's Bid for Government Bonds.

Bankers in Chicago who bid for the government bonds are not pleased with the manner in which J. Pierpont Morgan put in a bid at the last minute and apparently took the bonds from under the noses of the other bidders. In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning was printed a story of how Mr. Morgan put in his bid after nearly all the other bids had been opened. Chicago bankers who made bids sent in their offers some days before the time set for opening them. At 9 a. m. on Wednesday clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury began opening the bids and tabulating the offers. It is known in Washington to those who made bids information in regard to the bids leaked out and was discussed privately before the hour for closing the bids. It was known in a general way that bids ranging around 111 had been made, and it was known, too, what John A. Stewart had bid on behalf of the syndicate he represented. At 11:55 the bid of J. Pierpont Morgan was made, and when all were opened it was found his bid was a little less than 60 cents on the hundred more than that of John A. Stewart and also more than that of the bids made by Chicago bankers with one or two exceptions.

Whenever two bankers met yesterday a discussion of the bond issue followed. The peculiar methods of accepting the bids were talked of and unkind things were said about Mr. Morgan and the part he took in the matter. Incidentally it was recalled Mr. Morgan had called upon Chicago bankers to aid him in forming a syndicate to purchase the $100,000,000 in bonds when it was supposed another private deal would be made with Mr. Morgan similar to the one a year ago. Mr. Morgan sent out a form of agreement for the signature of bankers on the Saturday previous to the issuing of the call by Secretary Carlisle for a popular loan. Copies of the agreement were not received in Chicago until two days after the call had been issued, but in reply to telegraphic communications Mr. Morgan asked the bankers to sign an agreement the same as though no call had been issued.

Mr. Morgan explained at the time he considered it doubtful if a popular loan would prove a success, and he desired to be ready to step in and take the bonds and "save the credit of the nation." Two weeks later Mr. Morgan notified the members of the syndicate it had been dissolved. He said there was no doubt of the entire success of the popular loan, and the syndicate would not be needed to do its great patriotic act.

"As soon as Mr. Morgan saw the bonds would be largely oversubscribed he concluded it would be a good thing to have some of the bonds," said a banker yesterday, who was an unsuccessful bidder. "He saw money was plentiful, that gold was to be had, and formed another syndicate, leaving out all those bankers who stood by him at a time when their services were needed. The new syndicate was formed on entirely different lines, and instead of having bankers from all parts of the country in it he had the Rothschilds and other European bankers as backers. I am as thoroughly satisfied as I can be of anything Mr. Morgan knew, at least in a general way, what the other bids were before his own was handed in. I do not accuse Secretary Carlisle or Controller Eckels of bad faith in the matter. I do not believe either would be dishonest enough to give out information in regard to the bids, but where there are a dozen people who have access to the figures it would be an easy matter to arrange in advance by some preconcerted signal to ascertain from some clerk the information desired. That Mr. Morgan knew what the other bids were I feel as sure as I do that he will get a large proportion of the bonds."

"I don't believe Mr. Morgan had any tip," said Lyman J. Gage, "and he wouldn't take it if he had. It would take the best kind of evidence to convince me he had any knowledge of what the other bids were."

Confidence in the Committee.

"I am personally acquainted with a portion of the committee which had charge of the opening of the bids," said E. S. Lacey, President of the Bankers' National Bank, "and from their high standing I feel confident every possible means was taken to prevent any information being conveyed to outside parties prior to the hour named for the opening of the bids. I do not think there was any collusion or carelessness in conducting the opening of the bids. It is especially fortunate the Morgan syndicate secured so large a portion of the bonds, because they represent so largely foreign bids, and their success will bring more gold from abroad and reduce to a less extent the loaning power of the banks of this country."

"Morgan took advantage of the situation, of course," was the opinion of J. J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. "When he knew the bonds were largely oversubscribed he could afford to raise his bid. If a corporation was opening those bids it would have been considered an extraordinary procedure to begin opening the bids a minute before the time set. The committee has laid itself open to severe criticism. I would not say Mr. Morgan took advantage of a tip, but it would be human nature."

David R. Forgan, Second Vice-President of the Union National Bank, was inclined to believe the story was a "newspaper scandal." "If it is true," said he, "it was dishonorable to open several of the bids hours before the time set for their opening. It gives a chance for some bad talk. I think it was merely a coincidence Mr. Morgan made the bid he did. Everybody knew the bonds would yield an income of about 3¾. The committee is above reproach, but their action throws the doors wide open for criticism of the strongest kind. It is a common thing to ask for bids; it is done every day, but no one would ever think of opening them before the moment advertised."

TRAMPS KIDNAP AN 8-YEAR-OLD BOY.

Robert Miles of Jamestown, Ind., Is the Victim.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—While 8-year-old Robbie Miles, son of William Miles of Jamestown, was going to school yesterday noon he was seized by two tramps who boarded a freight train, which was just pulling out. No word has been received from the missing boy or his captors.

William Miles and two friends have gone to Illinois, hoping to find the boy at Danville or Champaign.

DIE IN THE ICY WATERS

THIRTEEN WORKMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES IN CONNECTICUT.

Storm Undermines a Railroad Bridge and While It Is Being Repaired It Collapses, Throwing Twenty Men Into the River Below—Seven Escape and the Others Are Believed to Have Been Washed Away by the Flood.

New Britain, Conn., Feb. 6.—A bridge of the New England railroad over the Pequabuck River, near Bristol, collapsed about 8 o'clock tonight, carrying with it twenty workmen, of which thirteen are believed to have perished.

At midnight two bodies had been recovered and eleven men were missing. Among the dead is John O'Brien, foreman, of East Hartford. The names of the missing are not known.

The fierce storm which swept over the State played havoc with New England railroad bridges, and the swollen waters of the Pequebuck River threatened to carry the two bridges away. The old bridge was declared unsafe at 4 o'clock and since then no train has crossed the river.

Twenty workmen were put to work on each bridge, the old one and the new one. At 9 o'clock one of the foremen, John Barry, called the twenty men on the old structure toward the center to assist in tearing up the ties which were wanted for the other bridge. The weight of the men was too great for the bridge, and without warning it collapsed with a loud noise, precipitating sixteen or seventeen of the men into the waters of the river.

Three or four were caught by falling timbers and seriously injured. Three managed to cling to fragments of the bridge and were rescued by a number of their comrades, who rushed over from the new bridge as soon as they realized the extent of the disaster.

The unfortunate men in the water attempted to seize sticks and portions of the abutments which had broken loose, but no more than five or six were successful. The others were carired down stream and were quickly lost to sight in the darkness.

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THEY GO ARMED TO VOTE.

MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE READY FOR TROUBLE.

Women Are Excluded from the Chamber and Another Ballot for Senator Is Taken Amid Subdued Excitement and Without Material Change—Democratic Candidate for State Librarian Is Elected with the Help of Populist Votes.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There was trouble expected when the House met this morning, and as a consequence the halls were crowded long before the noon hour and feeling was at a high pitch between friends of both parties. Oaths were heard among the rough and anxiety from all.

It was not until the joint session began to assemble that all were sure it was not the intention of the House to carry out the unseating of Kaufman and Tompkins, which would mean the election of Hunter, and at which instance the Senate would immediately unseat as many or more Senators. It was here these removed Senators were to have walked into the House for the purpose of voting for Hunter and trouble was expected.

Prepared for the Melee.

Everybody was armed and a crowd of friends of Blackburn had been brought from Lexington and stationed in the galleries for the avowed purpose of taking a hand in the heralded mêlée. The women who had graced the galleries and shown such interest in the contest were for the second time invited out of the lobbies and received the news through messengers.

It is said tonight that but for these threats and organization for violence the unseating would have been carried out.

Senator John W. Ogilvie, who has been ill, was brought into the hall for the second time leaning on the arm of his son. The date of the agreement between Stege and the Democrats was past, and Hunter himself had set this as the date on which he would be elected. The voting proceeded amid subdued excitement, and eyes were turned on each member as he called out his ballot.

The roll-call showed only one pair, that of Dr. Furnish with O. L. Henton. The vote resulted: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 62; scattering, 7. The sound money people who have gone to Blackburn continue to vote that way. Senator Stege voted for Hunter. Weissinger voted for Carlisle, so did Representatives Carroll, Speight, and Walker. Violett voted for McCreary and Populist Poor for Bate.

Miss Guy Is Elected.

After the ballot had been concluded a motion was made by Senator Bronson (Dem.) to take up the librarian's election. Lieut.-Gov. Worthington ruled the time for this election had expired in January. An appeal from the decision of the chair was taken and the appeal sustained by a vote of 69, two Populists voting with the Democrats. The vote was then taken and resulted in the election of Miss Emma Guy (Dem.) over Mrs. Georgia Shelton (Rep.) by 70 votes, Senator Petrie (Rep.) and two Populists voting for Miss Guy.

This was the result of a caucus held last night, in which Miss Guy's friends threatened to leave Blackburn if he did not assist in forcing the election today. It was thought to be a move in the direction of harmony and a bid for sound money votes for the silver Senator, but Weissinger, Speight, and Violett declare they will never vote for Blackburn.

The Hunter people do not hope for an election this week and the unseating will not be attempted until the first of the week. Hunter is not disheartened and declares it is only a question of time when he will be elected. The Blackburn people do not talk, but the time for his election has evidently passed.

WISCONSIN HAS NO SON OF ITS OWN.

It Is Forced to Rally to the Standards of Other States.

Correspondents for THE TRIBUNE in every county in Wisconsin were requested yesterday to telegraph the best estimate possible of local Republican Presidential preferences, fairly and without prejudice.

The dispatches following are in answer to this request, and are from county-seats.

The name of the county precedes the dispatch:

McKinley Is the Choice.

Brown—A large number of Republicans interviewed in this city as to choice of a candidate for President agree upon McKinley as first choice.

Burnett — Chairman Simon Thoreson, though himself a McKinley man, says the county is about evenly divided between Morton and Reed. A big fight is on between McKinley and opposing forces.

Bayfield—This county is strongly in favor of McKinley and protection to home industry.

Buffalo—While there has been no organized effort on behalf of Presidential candidate, nor any formal expression of sentiment, it is safe to state the sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of McKinley.

Barron—The first choice of a majority of the voters of this county for President would be William McKinley, with Thomas B. Reed second choice.

Allison Is Second Choice.

Calumet—The choice of the Republicans seem to be for McKinley for President, with Allison for second choice.

Crawford—This county is practically solid for William McKinley for President. Reed and Allison are both liked, but the Ohio man has the heart of the people.

Chippewa—Strongly favors McKinley for President.

Not to Be Pledged in Douglas.

Dane—The prevailing sentiment of Dane County is in favor of McKinley for President. There are also many stanch supporters of Allison and Morton.

Douglas—Sentiment here is for McKinley, and delegates will probably be of that inclination, although not likely to be pledged.

Dunn—First, McKinley; second, Reed; third, Allison.

Dodge—The sentiment appears to be largely in favor of McKinley, while Allison is looked upon favorably as a second choice. Platt influence is looked upon as a great hindrance to Morton.

Door—Republicans here are for William McKinley for President to a man.

Eau Claire—McKinley is the first choice.

Majority Is for Ohio Statesman.

Fond du Lac—The leaders of the Republican party here are emphatic in their belief that the majority of Republican voters in this county desire the nomination of McKinley for President.

Green Lake—McKinley's name has been so connected with the tariff that he is the man wanted here.

Iowa—Sentiment is largely in favor of William McKinley. Allison is favorably thought of.

Jackson—While Reed and Allison have their friends and followers, the sentiment is so strong for McKinley that it is believed an election at this time would give him 80 per cent of the Republican vote.

Allison Is Liked in Kenosha.

Kenosha—A majority favors McKinley. However, there is quite a sentiment for Allison. Little or no Reed or Morton sentiment expressed.

Grant—The preference of the Republicans in this county for President undoubtedly is McKinley. Possibly Reed would come next.

Lafayette—This county is for McKinley. The Republicans held a convention today to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly, also to elect delegates to the State and district conventions. A vote on Presidential preferences resulted as follows: McKinley, 115; Reed, 16; Allison, 5; Morton, 1.

La Crosse—There is no doubt this county is favorable to McKinley three to one among Republicans.

Marinette—The sentiment of Marinette County on the Presidential question is strongly for McKinley, and against instructions.

Milwaukee for McKinley and Reed.

Milwaukee—The sentiment of this county, judging by the attitude of the local leaders of the Republican party, is strong for McKinley. Reed has many followers, but no concerted action has been taken in his behalf.

Marathon—Republicans will show large gains at the next election, and McKinley of Ohio will be the choice for President.

Monroe—The first choice of the bulk of Republicans in Monroe County for the Presidency is undoubtedly William McKinley.

Lincoln—William McKinley is the choice of the Republicans of Lincoln County by an overwhelming majority.

Manitowoc—Harrison's withdrawal may help some of the other candidates, but McKinley leads.

Oconto for Apostle of Protection.

Oconto—The Presidential preference in this county outside the city is almost unanimously for McKinley.

Outagamie—Sentiment here overwhelmingly favors McKinley. Reed has some supporters, and is probably second choice of the majority.

Oneida—Republicans are practically unanimous for McKinley. Harrison had some strength here, but his withdrawal has sent it to McKinley.

Polk—A close canvas here would reveal a strong sentiment favorable to McKinley.

Some Davis Men in Pierce.

Pierce—The sentiment is undoubtedly for William McKinley Jr. There are some Davis men and some Reed.

Pepin—The sentiment of the leaders of both parties in this county is that McKinley will be the next President.

Price—The Republicans of Price County are unanimously in favor of William McKinley being the nominee of the Republican party.

Racine—There is a warm feeling in Racine toward Senator Allison, and more so throughout the country districts.

Rock—Twenty-six Republicans of prominence in Rock County were interviewed on the Presidential question today. Of this number twenty-two declared for McKinley, two for Reed, one for Allison, and one for Spooner.

Divided Between McKinley and Reed.

Sawyer—Business-men and politicians are divided for McKinley and Reed. Allison, Morton, and Davis have good following.

Sauk—Nine out of ten Republican votes are for McKinley.

Sheboygan—The sentiment in Sheboygan City and County is overwhelmingly for McKinley. With the farmers he is the only one spoken of.

Taylor—McKinley is the first choice of a large majority of Republicans of Taylor County for the Presidential nomination.

Trempealeau—Trempealeau County is for McKinley as first choice and Reed second.

Waukesha—There is a strong sentiment in Waukesha County in favor of McKinley, and a great many prominent Republicans will favor McKinley delegates to the national convention.

Winnebago—The sentiment here is for McKinley. There is none apparent for any one else.

Waushara—McKinley is about all that is heard for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. No Democratic candidate is spoken of.

Waupaca—Ninety-nine out of every hundred Republicans of Waupaca County are for McKinley for President.

Unit for McKinley in Washburn.

Washburn—Republican sentiment is almost a unit for McKinley.

Wood—The Republican sentiment of Wood County is practically unanimous for McKinley as first choice for President.

Walworth—Men who have the best means of knowing the sentiment of Walworth County say McKinley is the leading candidate.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS CAN'T AGREE

Bad Split in Indiana on the Silver Question.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The silver wing of the Democratic party was much in evidence here today at the meeting of the Democratic State Editorial Association. This was the first meeting since the conference at Maxinkuckee last summer, and the silver editors were bitter on account of the trick played on them that time by the sound money faction.

Fifty editors were here today and the silver men sprung a resolution indorsing Senators Voorhees and Turpie for their vote on the bond bill. This caused a fight and resulted in a test vote to lay the resolution on the table. The vote was a tie, the Chairman deciding the matter by voting in the affirmative.

After the regular meeting the silver editors held a conference and decided to push the free silver campaign regardless of the action of the sound money wing. The Democrats realize they will be badly divided in the coming campaign.

Gov. Matthews was unanimously indorsed for President and his course on the apportionment imbroglio was also indorsed.

The following officers were elected: President, F. D. Haimbaugh, Muncie; First-Vice President, W. Bent Wilson, Lafayette; Second Vice-President, A. S. Chapman, Madison; Secretary, J. C. Gorman, Princeton; Corresponding Secretary, B. F. McKee, Lebanon; Treasurer, Peter Wallrath, Logansport. Executive committee—S. B. Boyd, Washington; J. B. Stall, South Bend; George Landers, Portland; W. B. Westlake, Marion; A. W. Clark, Greensburg.

EARLY OHIO CONVENTION WANTED.

Republican State Committee Gathering at Columbus.

Columbus, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Members of the Republican State Central committee are already gathering for the meeting to be held on Saturday to fix the date and place for the coming State convention. The early arrivals are those who are recognized McKinley men on the committee, bent on the mission of securing an early date for the convention, in order that the deliverance of the State on McKinley's candidacy may be soon known in other parts of the country. Chairman Ickes suggests it be held March 10 and 11, the same days fixed by the Republicans of Kansas for their State convention, so that if necessary the two may exchange "greetings" by telegraph.

DES MOINES HAS AN ALLISON LEGION.

Col. Loper Is Commander of the New Organization.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the delegates from the Republican clubs of the city the formation of an Allison legion was completed tonight.

The following committee was appointed, each club having a member to prepare bylaws and rules and nominate officers: Tippecanoe club, J. L. Crawford; Young Men's Republican club, C. A. Ballereich; Lincoln club, H. L. Teachomt; Allison club, P. H. Burns; Hebrew club, S. Leon; Scandinavian club, O. K. Olson; Lincoln Colored club, W. L. Tomlin; J. S. Clarkson club, Ed Willard; Des Moines club, W. T. Shaver.

Save when the legion proposes to work together, each club is independent. Col. J. C. Loper was chosen commander.

Farmers Close Their Session.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which has been in session here three days, adjourned this afternoon. The "Subtreasury plan," to which the Alliance has been committed for a number of years, and the demand for an increase of the circulating medium to $50 per capita, were eliminated from the constitution. Resolutions were adopted opposing the refunding of the Pacific railroad debt and agreeing to meet next year at Dallas, Tex., if the city will make suitable offers.

Spear Investigation Complete.

Columbus, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The legislative committee charged with the duty of investigating the charge of attempted bribery against James S. Spear of Clinton County in connection with the proposed sale of a penitentiary guardship finished its work to night. It is believed Spear's resignation as a member of the General Assembly will be requested.

DR. ELMENDORF REPORTED FAILING.

Physician Gives No Hope of His Ever Getting Better.

The Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, No. 862 Warren avenue, of the Western Theological Seminary, who has been seriously ill for the last six weeks, is not expected to live.

While he was a guest of Bishop McLaren last October his heart suddenly became affected and he fell on the street. Afterwards his condition improved, and until six weeks ago he was able to leave his house.

During the last three days he has been growing weaker, and last night Dr. Gill, one of the attending physicians, said Dr. Elmendorf's condition was most serious and also gave the opinion he would live but a few days.

SUIT AGAINST HETTY GREEN'S SON.

Chester Paige Brings Suit for an Alleged Unpaid Coal Bill.

Suit was commenced in Justice Doyle's court yesterday afternoon against E. H. R. Green, son of Hetty Green, in which Chester Paige, a coal dealer at Ann and West Lake streets, sues to recover $33, which he alleges Mrs. Green owes him for coal. The hearing of the case was continued until Feb. 21, so as to give the constable time to serve the defendant with notice of the suit.

Brooklyn's Public Debt.

The Assessors estimate the taxable property at Brooklyn to be worth $549,146,112, and the public debt is $49,734,000.

START A M'KINLEY CLUB.

CHICAGO BUSINESS-MEN TO WORK FOR HIS NOMINATION.

Meeting at the Auditorium to Get the Organization Under Way—Branches in Every Ward and in All the Towns of Cook County—William J. Chalmers Made Chairman — Other Officers and the Executive Committee—What Is Planned.

Sixty representative Republican business-men met yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium and formed an organization to secure the nomination of William McKinley for President.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Samuel W. Allerton. A. W. Clancy was elected Secretary. After the call for the meeting was read short addresses were made by Gen. McNulta, S. W. Allerton, and others favoring the candidacy of McKinley.

Resolutions were adopted declaring McKinley best fitted to be the standard bearer of the Republican party, and that a strong effort should be made to secure his nomination. It was decided to call the organization "The William McKinley Business-Men's Club of Cook County."

The purposes of the club are to enlist into one general working organization all who favor Mr. McKinley as the Republican nominee for President. The various wards of the city will each have a working committee consisting of three persons. Each of the country towns will have a like organization. The working committees will organize clubs in their localities in the interest of McKinley or coöperate with such organizations as shall already be formed.

The following were elected officers of the club:

Chairman—William J. Chalmers.
Vice-Chairmen—South Side, S. W. Allerton; West Side, James Soper; North Side, Alexander Revell.
Secretary—A. W. Clancy.
Treasurer—E. C. De Witt.

The following Executive committee was appointed by the Chairman:

S. W. Allerton,
A. J. Strong,
Alexander Revell,
Gen. McNulta,
George V. Lauman,
Daniel Crilly,
J. L. Cook.

The meeting adjourned to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Auditorium to perfect the organization. It was announced the Executive committee would meet at 10 o'clock today in Mr. Allerton's office, Room 710 Old Colony Building.

RALLY IN THE THIRTY-FOURTH.

Supporters of Ohio's Ex-Governor Meet at Haines' Hall.

Some of the voters of the Thirty-fourth Ward are strong for McKinley and they showed it last night by turning out at the McKinley rally at Haines' Hall, Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue. Twelve hundred voters, young and old and from all ranks of life, were present.

Elliott Durand, a resident of the ward, was Chairman of the meeting and S. E. Magill was Secretary. H. Dorsey Patton was the first speaker and his reference to McKinley was cheered.

Ald. Mann was present, but in his speech avoided favoring any particular Presidential aspirant. William P. Williams, Secretary of the Union League club, also spoke.

Between speeches the Chadwick Glee club, composed of four brothers, the leader being Ald. O. L. Chadwick of the Thirty-fourth Ward, sang patriotic selections.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents of the meeting:

William P. Campbell,
Maj. Bell,
E. O. Lamphere,
I. Alloway,
B. F. Bowman,
C. Hierholyer,
E. P. Hotchkiss,
N. C. Wheeler,
Charles N. Goodenough,
F. J. Smith,
I. D. Tash,
J. G. King,
J. C. Trainor,
O. B. Clark,
A. J. Sparks,
L. Brooke,
J. A. Read,
E. E. Erstman,
John McLean,
James Richmond,
Heaton Pennington,
W. Linker,
W. P. Sherman,
W. E. Lindsay,
Lane Vandersyde,
W. R. B. Lewis,
C. D. Jones,
James O'Brien,
B. W. Snow,
H. G. Parker,
J. H. McGrew,
A. S. Delaware.

M'KINLEY CLUB FORMED AT PEORIA.

Horace S. Clark Spends the Day There and Talks of His Candidacy.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Republicans of Peoria yesterday evening formed the Central McKinley club, with a representation of seventy-five. James R. Conway was elected Temporary Chairman and T. S. Simpson Temporary Secretary. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed.

Horace S. Clark of Mattoon arrived in the city this afternoon from Chicago, and this afternoon and evening held an informal reception at the National Hotel, which he made his headquarters and where he was visited by a number of Republicans of this section. This evening he addressed a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic. He left tonight for Chicago.

Today in an interview he said: "I am much pleased with my prospects for the nomination. I have a strong following in Cook County. I expect my greatest strength from the central counties. I have the advantage of the other candidates of having the largest acquaintance, and in having been a candidate for Governor once before. In this present campaign I have been engaged for the last six months, and was the first candidate out.

"I came from Chicago this morning, where I arranged for headquarters at the Great Northern Hotel tomorrow."

M'KINLEY, HOPKINS, STRASSHEIM.

Indorsed for President, Governor, and State Treasurer.

A meeting of the Cook County McKinley club was held last night at the Sherman House, and reports from the various ward organizations showed an encouraging increase in membership. By unanimous vote the names of A. J. Hopkins for Governor and Christopher Strassheim for Treasurer were indorsed by the club. The news of the formation of the new Business-Men's McKinley club was received with great enthusiasm, and resolutions were adopted pledging coöperation with the new central organization.

TO SELECT A PRIMARY TICKET.

Meeting Tonight of the Third Ward McKinley Club.

A meeting of the Third Ward McKinley club will be held tonight at No. 255 Thirty-first street, when delegates to the county convention to be voted for at the primaries next Friday will be named.

Fourteenth Ward Club.

A McKinley club has been organized in the Fourteenth Ward, With B. P. Spiegler as President and Peter N. Loems Secretary.

EVIDENCE IN NICK MARZEN CASE.

Several Articles Produced and Identified by Witnesses.

Policeman Wulff was cross-examined yesterday when the trial of Nick Marzen for the alleged murder of Fritz Holzhuetter was resumed in Judge Smith's court, and identified the overcoat and gloves, stained with blood, which were found under the culvert near where Holzhuetter's body was found.

Policeman O'Connor identified several pieces of board with blood spots on them which had been taken from Marzen's barn. They were introduced as evidence and given the jury for examination.

Policeman Frank Sladick testified to finding the burnt wood of the fire used to consume Holzhuetter's body, and identified them when shown him.

Witness then told how he discovered blood spots on the boards and scantlings in the barn. He got a saw and removed several pieces. Several small pieces of wood with clots of blood on them were shown the witness and identified as the same he removed. They were introduced as evidence and examined by the jury. He examined the wagon in the barn and saw blood on the wagon tongue, and noticed the front part of the wagon cover was spattered with blood.

An adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

End Is Near for William H. English.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—The condition of Wiliam H. English is critical today. The most serious complication in his case is that his heart is greatly affected. Yesterday and today he has had several long lapses into uconsciousness.

SOCIETY.

Miss Ellen Ryerson, No. 32 Banks street, gave a luncheon yesterday at 1:30 o'clock for Miss Crehore and Miss Ethel Greeley. Those present were:

Mrs. Edward Ryerson,
Mrs. Jas. Houghteling,
Mrs. W. H. Hubbard,
Mrs. Henry Harper,
Mrs. Charles Street,
Mrs. Frederick Greeley,
Mrs. E. W. Towner,
Mrs. Frederick Taylor,
Mrs. W. H. Whitman,
Mrs. F. Crehore,
Mrs. Clifford Payson,
Mrs. George Payson,
Mrs. Rockwell King,
Miss Anne T. Whitman,
Miss Norton,
Miss Dana,
Miss Kathleen Scudder,
Miss Greeley,
Miss Rumsey,
Miss Carruthers.

Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, No. 59 Bellevue place, gave a luncheon yesterday for her sister, Miss Ayliffe Borie of Philadelphia.

* * *

A matinée musicale, followed by a luncheon, was given yesterday morning at 11 o'clock by Mrs. Edson Keith, No. 1906 Prairie avenue. The program was rendered by Mme. Blauvelt, assisted by Mrs. Johanna Hess-Burr. The hostess was assisted in receiving by:

Mrs. H. O. Stone,
Mrs. W. W. Kimball,
Mrs. P. D. Armour,
Mrs. Noble B. Judah,
Mrs. A. A. Carpenter,
Mrs. J. W. Doane,
Mrs. W. Grannis,
Mrs. J. J. Glessner,
Mrs. O. Armour.

Among those who were present were:

Mrs. George B. Carpenter,
Mrs. Theodore Thomas,
Mrs. Cyrus McCormick,
Mrs. E. B. McCagg,
Mrs. John De Koven,
Mrs. Stickney,
Mrs. Carpenter,
Mrs. Mason B. Loomis,
Mrs. Barrett Eastman,
Mrs. S. E. Barrett,
Mrs. George Armour,
Miss Beecher,
Miss Allport.

Mrs. James L. High, No. 2021 Prairie avenue, will give an informal musicale on Wednesday, Feb. 12. Mr. Archie Crawford will sing.

* * *

The second of a series of three luncheons was given yesterday by Mrs. E. W. Gillett, No. 3334 Michigan avenue Mrs. Gillett was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Gillett. Among others who were present were:

Mrs. John Sebastian,
Mrs. John B. Mayo,
Mrs. S. A. Tolman,
Mrs. John Cudahy,
Mrs. Caryl Young,
Mrs. James Barrell,
Mrs. J. F. Barrell,
Mrs. O. B. Phelps,
Mrs. D. K. Hill,
Mrs. John Davidson,
Mrs. L. B. Quick,
Mrs. Stewart E. Barrell,
Mrs. R. B. Crouch,
Mrs. Frank Otis,
Mrs. C. T. Boal,
Mrs. Frank O. Magie,
Mrs. Thomas J. Dixon,
Mrs. Arthur Dixon,
Mrs. Otto Young,
Mrs. W. B. Martin,
Mrs. James T. Hill.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Genevieve Byford, daughter of Dr. Henry T. Byford, No. 3021 Calumet avenue, to Mr. Jerrems, No. 38 Aldine square.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tillotson, No. 1081 Washington boulevard, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mae E., to Mr. Fred Curtis Mansfield.

* * *

Mrs. Helen S. Sturges, No. 49 Astor place, was "at home" yesterday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. She was assisted by Mrs. H. R. Durkee, Mrs. Robert Gregory, Mrs. Brush, Miss Kate Buckingham, Miss Rosalie Sturges. Mrs. Sturges will hold her last "at home" next Thursday.

* * *

Miss Harmon of the Plaza gave a card party last evening for Miss Dillon of Sterling, Ill.

Mrs. H. O. Stone will give an elaborate ball after Lent. The date of Wednesday, April 8, has been selected.

The Nike club will entertain the Palette club at Plymouth Church on Tuesday evening.

* * *

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6. — [Special.]—A notable post-nuptial reception was given at the Leland Hotel tonight by Col. Henry Davis Jr. and his bride. Not less than 1,500 invitations were issued.

Guests were present from Chicago, Bloomington, Decatur, Peoria, and nearly all the important cities of the State. Dancing was enjoyed after 10 o'clock. Conspicuous among the guests were a large number of resident and visiting officers associated with Col. Davis in the Illinois National Guard, comprising members of the Governor's staff and of the staffs of Gen. Barkley of the Second Brigade and Col. Culver of the Fifth Infantry.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Carlisle gave a luncheon today in honor of Mrs. Cleveland and her guest, Mrs Bryant of New York. Besides Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Bryant, there were present:

Mrs. Fuller,
Mrs. Lamont,
Mrs. Olney,
Miss Morton,
Mrs. Peckham,
Mrs. Manning of Albany,
Mrs. Townsend,
Mrs. Minot,
Mrs. Sartoris,
Mrs. Worden,
Miss Grace Davis,
Mrs. Curtis,
Miss Pendleton,
Miss Riggs,
Mrs. Curry,
Mrs. Dupuy DeLome,
Miss Hamlin.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The reception this evening to the army and navy, which took place at the White House, was one of the largest of the season. The floral decorations were of the most elaborate kind. In the hall was stationed the Marine Band in full uniform.

Mrs. Cleveland, who entered on the arm of the President, wore a becoming gown of blue silk with a dainty pinkish Dresden figure. The waist had a corslet of cerise velvet, the same material being about the neck in shoulder-straps, while silver passementeries gleamed around the throat. In her hair were diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Olney wore lilac brocade trimmed with velvet of a darker shade and festoons of white lace. Mrs. Lamont's gown was of black velvet; Mrs. Carlisle's dress of pale blue satin; Mrs. Harmon's of white brocaded satin and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Hoke Smith's white satin and violets about the neck; Mrs. Wilson's gray Dresden silk, and Miss Morton was attired in gray silk.

On account of sickness in the family of the Secretary of the Navy Miss Herbert was not present. Among the distinguished people present were Miss Julia Stevenson in pale blue; Miss Letitia Stevenson in cream satin; Miss Scott in white tulle; Dr. Talmage and the French and Turkish Ministers. The long line of people took nearly two hours to pass the receiving line, and almost every one in army and navy circles was present.

AMUSEMENTS.

The soloist in the Chicago Orchestra rehearsal this afternoon and the concert of tomorrow evening at the Auditorium will be M. Emile Sauret, the eminent violinist, who has not been heard in America for a period of twenty years. M. Sauret has selected for performance the Mendelssohn concerto and Saint-Saëns' Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso. The program in full is as follows:

Symphony No. 5, E minor (New World)...Dvorak
Adagio—Allegro molto.
Larghetto.
Scherzo.
Molto vivace.
Allegro con fuoco.
Concerto, violin and orchestra.......Mendelssohn
Allegro molto appassionato.
Andante.
Allegro molto vivace.
Overture, "Spring"....................Goldmark
Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso..Saint-Saëns
Hungarian Dances, First Set............Brahms

* * *

The third concert in the series of the Evanston Musical club will take place in the First Congregational Church, Evanston, this evening, under the direction of Mr. P. C. Lutkin. The assisting soloists in a program of part songs will be Mme. Blauvelt, soprano, and Mr. W. C. E. Seeboeck, piano; accompanist, Mr. Clarence Dickinson.

* * *

The Hyde Park Choral Union, Miss Olin, director, assisted by Miss Lucille Stevenson, soprano; Mr. A. E. Borroff, bass; and Mr. C. T. Wyckoff, tenor, will present Barnby's oratorio, "Rebekah," at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third street and Washington avenue, this evening.

* * *

The Smalley concert company, formerly the Schumann Quartet, of which Mrs. Marie Louise Perrine is soprano soloist, will be heard in concert in the Marlowe Theater this evening.

WILL LOOK AFTER ASSESSMENTS.

Real Estate Board to Employ a Man for This Purpose.

The Public Service committee of the Real Estate Board will meet tomorrow to appoint an expert to look after the special assessment interests of the members of the board. There are several applicants for the position.

The agent is to look after the special assessments from the advertising for bids to the recovery of rebates, and for this service each member is to pay $1 for each assessment to defray part of the expense.

At the next monthly meeting the board will settle the question which has arisen as to the giving of its rooms free of rent practically to masters in chancery for the holding of judicial sales. It is thought such sales will cease to be held there after May 1 unless arrangements are made for Masters in Chancery to pay part of the expense.

M'SWEENY IN THE TOILS.

POLICE THINK THEY HAVE CAPTURED A DANGEROUS MAN.

In "Jack the Window Washer" They Say They Have the Clew to Many South Side Burglaries—Several Persons Identify the Prisoner as One They Say Has Looted Their Homes—Some Peculiar Methods Laid to His Charge.

The police of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station succeeded last night in arresting a much-wanted man, known as John McSweeney, alias "Jack the Window-Washer," and by several other names.

According to people who came to the station and identified McSweeney he has been robbing houses all over the South Side for several weeks. He is a well dressed man and his supposed victims say he has a disposition to select fancy vests and jewelry, as well as money, in his depredations.

He is also polite, as Mrs. J. M. McDonald, No. 2111 South Park avenue, testified. She entered her flat at that number one day recently, she said, and found McSweeney in one of the rooms. He expressed surprise at finding she lived there, said he had made a mistake in the floor, and raising his hat took his departure.

Then he went to the next floor and, gaining entrance to another flat, commenced a search. He could not get into a trunk, and, it is said, went across the hall to another flat and after calling the woman of the house to the door requested the loan of a hatchet. After some discussion, as the man was a stranger to her, she let him have the hatchet, it is alleged, as he said he was doing some work in the other flat. Then the trunk was broken open, according to her story, and $6 and some other articles taken.

Mrs. S. Wilkenson, No. 2233 Cottage Grove avenue, returned home one day recently to find the house looted and a man just escaping through a window. She saw his hand, which was marked by the loss of a finger nail. She suffered from his visit about $200 worth. When she confronted McSweeney at the police station she examined his hands and found one of them similar to the hand of the robber which she had caught sight of on the window sill, just as he went out through the window.

When the house, No. 5041 Calumet avenue, occupied by P. A. Wolforta, was entered the thief tried on some clothing and then appropriated a fancy vest to his liking and some valuables.

It is charged McSweeney broke into a flat at No. 448 Sixty-fifth street some time ago and met the grocer's man just as he was coming out. With perfect nerve he told the man he could leave the parcels in the kitchen, as he had left the door open.

The next place on the list is the Norwood Flats, Thirtieth street and Indiana avenue. Here the rooms of M. E. and W. S. Flint, traveling salesmen, were entered and the sample cases looted. Mrs. Joseph Bunch, a colored woman, No. 153 Eighteenth street, also suffered.

McSweeney obtained his nickname from his alleged means of livelihood. He goes about the residence districts asking for jobs of window washing.

ALL WORK AT METROPOLE HOTEL.

Police Arrest Two Men and a Boy on Charges of Robbery.

Three employés of the Metropole Hotel are under arrest, charged with systematically robbing guests. They are Bert Brown, an elevator boy; Fred Brown, the bartender; and Harry Harvey, a bell boy. Bert Brown is charged with receiving stolen property, there are six charges of burglary and one of larceny against Fred Brown, and three charges of larceny against Harry Harvey.

The three have been employed at the hotel for nearly a year, and it is thought the robberies have been going on for some time. It was the plan, it was alleged, to obtain possession of keys and search the rooms for valuables when the occupants were away. The police claim to have discovered much of the stolen property.

The arrests were made by Policemen Schrade and Tierney of the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station. Fred Brown was arrested on Tuesday on suspicion, and after being questioned, it is said, broke down and confessed the crimes, implicating the others. Among those who complain of losing property are:

Prince Engalitcheff, $10.
Mr. Morton, $12 and a $100 diamond ring.
Richard Anderson, a watch, $26, and a $400 diamond ring.
Mrs. Robbins, two-carat diamond ring.
Mrs. Reed, $28.
Mr. Train, $28.
Mrs. Dr. Morton, $30.
Mrs. Rosenberg, $3.

THIRTY-SIX DEPUTIES ARE ROUTED.

Illinois Steel Company Preparing to Evict by Force of Arms.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Illinois Steel company is preparing to take by force the property on Jones' Island to which it claims title. Today, with the aid of Constable Paulsen and thirty-six deputies, it made an unsuccessful attempt to evict August Detlaff, one of the residents of Jones' Island, who, it is claimed, is residing on the property of the company.

The islanders heard of the move, and they concentrated their forces to the number of about 300 around the hut of Detlaff. Not a blow was struck. The constables were awed by the numbers of their opponents, and fled, leaving them in possession. Sergt. Strehlow and a posse of police officers were on the scene to preserve peace. There was no occasion for them, but Sergt. Strehlow says if the constables attempted to do what they were sent for nothing could have prevented a pitched battle and much bloodshed.

The officials of the Illinois Steel company telegraphed last night to have a force of constables sworn in and evict Detlaff. The islanders were informed of the move, and it was agreed when trouble should threaten the Stars and Stripes should be run up on a pole on the outskirts of the fishing settlement. The police arrived early on the scene. During the morning the Steel company had thirty-six of its laborers sworn in as specials. These were loaded on two flat cars and about noon were run from the works to the company's dock on the island.

As soon as the cars were seen approaching the starry banner went fluttering to the top of the flag pole, and there was such an eruption on Jones' Island as was never seen before. The women were armed with stovewood and stove-lifters, and one waved a meat ax and swore to kill the first man who tried to evict any of her neighbors. The men were armed with clubs, picks, knives, and axes. Many of the specials fled at sight of the mob.

As they marched away the mob hooted, jeered, and shouted: "Victory, victory." and the banner still waves.

It is said the Steel company is planning to swear in a big force of constables and take the whole island by force of arms.

Several of the rolling mill employés are reported to have lost their positions because they refused to serve on the posse of Constable Paulsen.

INVENTS NEW STEAM CAR BRAKE.

Council Bluffs Man Makes Strong Claims for His Apparatus.

William Gordon McLaughlin of Council Bluffs, Ia., has invented a new car brake which is said to act more promptly and successfully than any now in use, and to be less expensive. Many tests have been made recently, it is said, with most satisfactory results.

The new brake is direct and automatic, simple and practical as a farm-wagon brake, and as powerful as any automatic air apparatus.

A single steam cylinder operates it, and every possibility of accident is said to be provided against. A worm-gear attachment is fixed to each car and should the train break in two the momentum of the car winds up the brake on every car in the train. The detached cars must stop and so must the engine and the remainder of the train. This attachment is operated by a rope similar to the bell rope of passenger trains.

A feature of the steam brake that has commended itself to the practical railway men who have examined it is the method of applying its force. This is applied gently and continuously to every wheel in the train. The train comes to a standstill much as if it grew tired of running and had no other occasion for stopping.

Acquitted of Murder in Five Minutes.

Boone, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Stanhope Royster, on trial for the killing of E. W. McFarland on Jan. 10, was acquitted today. The jury was out only five minutes.

ENJOINS TRUSTEES OF GROSSDALE.

They Must Not Enter Into a Contract for Water-Works.

Judge Hanecy last evening enjoined the Board of Trustees of the Village of Grossdale from entering into a contract with the firm of Hill & Enright for a system of water-works in that village.

The complainants in the bill, upon which the injunction was granted, are E. B. Graham and Adolph Holman, the former a resident of the village and property-owner, and the latter a non-resident and property-owner in the village. The village trustees, who are the defendants, were elected Jan. 2 last. Prior to this date, the bill says, Hill & Enright entered into an agreement with the defendant trustees, Frank Bartlett, J. L. Brouse, G. A. Darnell, and Walter Simpson, whereby it was agreed Hill & Enright should prepare an ordinance for placing the pipes in the streets of the village by special assessment, and the four trustees mentioned, a majority of the board, were to pass the ordinance and procure the naming of the commissioners to assess the probable cost of the improvement at $196,000, a sum, which the bill says, is nearly three times greater than the real cost of watermains and hydrants. The bill also charges the majority of the trustees were to procure a committee to report the village would be benefited $7,000 by the improvement.

It was also agreed, the bill says, between these trustees and the engineering firm, the contract should be let to the latter when the County Court had confirmed the assessment, the contract price to be $196,000 and bonds of the village should be issued for $7,000.

The complainants say an entire system of water-works in the village would not cost more than $70,000 and that the bonds needed by the village should not exceed $2,500.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria

If coffee checks your indigestion use Postum Cereal at breakfast. It takes the place of tea and coffee beautifully.

Stevens, McVicker's Theater, leading photographer, gives 15 cabinets, 3 styles, $3.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. New Collars. Chico. Auskerada. E. & W. New Collars.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds.

For Missouri, cloudy with showers in southern portions, slightly colder, northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, slightly colder, westerly winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair and colder, northerly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, colder in southeast portion, northwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, slightly colder, northwesterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm'meter	Max. temp.	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	29.72	50	60	Clear	....	W.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.24	6	10	Clear	....	N.W.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.12	32	36	Snow	.96	N.
Boston, Mass.	29.90	44	46	Clo'dy	.80	S.E.
Cairo, Ill.	29.78	34	36	Clo'dy	....	N.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.30	14	18	Snow	.12	N.
Chicago	29.60	30	36	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Cincinnati, O.	29.68	38	44	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Cleveland, O.	29.40	32	34	Snow	.62	W.
Davenport, Ia.	29.76	28	30	Clo'dy	Tr.	W.
Des Moines, Ia.	29.88	28	32	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dodge City, Kas	29.92	32	36	Clear	.30	N.W.
Duluth, Minn.	29.80	28	32	Snow	Tr.	N.
El Paso, Tex.	29.88	46	52	Fair	.01	N.W.
Galveston, Tex.	29.74	60	64	Fair	....	N.W.
Grand Haven	29.72	32	36	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Green Bay, Wis.	29.68	28	32	Clear	....	S.W.
Helena, Mont.	30.36	26	30	Clear	Tr.	S.W.
Huron, S. D.	30.08	14	18	Fair	Tr.	N.W.
Indianapolis	29.74	34	38	Clo'dy	....	N.W.
Jacksonville	29.82	58	66	Clear	....	N.W.
Kansas City	29.82	34	36	Snow	Tr.	N.E.
Little Rock	29.70	48	52	Clo'dy	....	E.
Los Angeles	29.98	64	70	Clear	....	S.W.
Marquette	29.64	30	32	Snow	.02	N.W.
Memphis	29.76	44	48	Clear	....	S.W.
Nashville	29.78	38	40	Clo'dy	....	S.
New Orleans	29.82	54	62	Clear	....	S.
New York City	29.70	44	56	Clo'dy	.90	S.
Omaha	29.92	28	34	Clear	Tr.	N.
Oswego, N. Y.	28.86	32	40	Snow	.12	N.
Palestine	29.66	60	64	Clear	....	S.W.
Pittsburg	29.34	36	44	Clo'dy	.32	N.W.
Pueblo	30.04	28	32	Clo'dy	....	N.
Rapid City	30.16	20	26	Snow	.04	N.W.
San Francisco	30.16	60	62	Clear	....	N.
St. Louis	29.80	34	36	Clear	....	N.
St. Paul	29.86	24	28	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.W.
Salt Lake City	30.28	30	34	Clear	.01	N.W.
Springfield, Ill.	29.76	30	34	Fair	....	N.
Springfield, Mo.	29.76	42	46	Clo'dy	....	E.
Washington	29.06	46	56	Clear	.88	W.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 30; 9 a. m., 31; 10 a. m., 33; 11 a. m., 34; 12 m., 35; 1 p. m., 36; 3 p. m., 36; 6 p. m., 34. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.02; 6 p. m., 29.08.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, steamer Spree, Bremen.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived, Feb. 5—Steamer Veendam, New York.

LONDON—Arrived—Steamers Manitoba, New York; Nederland, New York.

BREMEN—Arrived—Steamer Stuttgart, New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Steamer Texan, New Orleans.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Robert Redfield, Bertha Dreier	25—24
John Schwerin, Augusta Utesch	26—19
William Betsinger, Jessie Priest	27—17
Jan Lesniak, Apolonia Beres	23—22
Thomas J. Cox, Ada Tosterin	51—40
Frank J. Birbaun, Anna Novatna	23—20
Jan Skorupa, Rosalia Korda	24—21
John Giesin, Henrietta Frankenhauser	26—17
Clark Johnson, Hilda G. Anderson	34—27
Ferdinand Lesch, Mallie Kuchenbeiser	21—19
William Giles, Maggie Wallace	25—25
Theodore T. Trinker, Nettie Culpepper	26—20
August Glosa, Katie Klebba	28—23
Joseph Capek, Josefine Svoboda	42—29
Louis Hartnig, Friedericke Hoth	23—20
Alaf Swenson, Mary Peterson	21—18
Frank Conklin, Sena Kratzenberg	26—21
August Kamholz, Elizabeth Knaack	25—31
Charles Lindell, Ellen Sjoblom	27—18
S. Grant Fellows, Annie Furse	30—27
Gustaf Linstedt, Augusta Erickson	29—26
Capetano Mondi, Amelia Pogliesi	23—22
John De Las Casas, Sarah Eagan	34—26
George B. McCabe, Wilhelmine Ehlers	26—24
Grzegozo Pracukowski, Annie Koslowska	32—24
Matey Kepka, Anna Raisler	27—25
Josef Robaszkiewicz, Amalia Czarnowska	27—19
Arthur Seinhan, Helen Schroder	23—20
William Wolf, Louisa Krumbeck	25—24
William Baker, Kate Kivelin	24—22
Santford K. Vannatta, Edith B. Sims	49—29
William C. Kinnane, Maggie Kelley	22—22
Jan Krolczyk, Kamilia Jesilion	30—19
Richard J. Martwick, Mary Diebell	23—22
Frank L. Leesch, Clara B. Connelley	24—19
Anthony E. Meinard, Jeannie B. Bowie	24—22
Wictor Elam, Annie Bgork	22—22
Robert Parker, Kate Lean	35—34
Charles Hoffmeister, Annie Prenz	25—21
Charles Emling, Kittie Frantzen	24—24
Jeremiah Hurley, Annie Bruzek	30—25
Axel Nelson, Tillie Nelson	23—23
Baldassar Brucelairi, Bollarini Clementina	28—25

DEATHS.

BELL—Harriet Genevieve Bell, née Green, beloved wife of Archibald D. Bell, aged 19 years and 5 months. Funeral 10 a. m., Feb. 8, from residence, 1044 W. Superior-st.

DENNISON—Marion, aged 17, only daughter of Charles G. and Annie M. Dennison, at Hinsdale, Ill., Feb. 5. Funeral at family residence, Friday, Feb. 7, at 2:30 p. m.

EARLY—Delia, beloved wife of John Early, on the 5th inst. Funeral at 10 a. m. Saturday, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. P. H. Early, 1882 Diversey-av., to Mt. Carmel Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

FLOOD—Feb. 6, at 6 p. m., Capt. William A. Flood, beloved son of Capt. G. W. and Mrs. Nellie Flood (née Squires), aged 24 years 11 months and 20 days. Funeral notice hereafter. Residence 920 Warren-av.

HOUSTON—Birdie Marshall, wife of Alex. S. Houston, 3953 Michigan-av., Thursday, 5 a. m. Burial from Presbyterian Church, 41st-st. and Grand-blvd., Saturday, 1:30 p. m.

KLINGNER—John C. Klingner, dearly beloved son of Theodore and Doretta Klingner, and only brother of Gus C. Klingner, aged 30 years 5 months and 10 days. Funeral services will be held at the family residence, 177 24th-pl., Sunday at 12 o'clock sharp. Interment at Waldheim.

PFAFF—Christina Pfaff, wife of Oswald Pfaff, née Mattmüller, at the age of 45, at 2 p. m., Feb. 6, 1896. Funeral notice later. 178 Fullerton-av.

RICE—The funeral services of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rice of 1321 Michigan-av. will be at 11 o'clock Feb. 7. Services at the house, thence to Oakwoods Cemetery.

ROBB—Lillian G., beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robb, aged 16 years 3 months, at 439 Englewood-av., Feb. 6. Funeral notice later.

SOAMES—At the house of his father, 2804 Calumet-av., Feb. 6, John W. Soames Jr., son of John Soames, aged 43 years 7 months. Funeral from late home, 3941 Indiana-av., Sunday, Feb. 9, 1:30. New York and Boston papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. JOHN FISKE WILL LECTURE AT THE Woman's club rooms, 15 Washington-st., on Feb. 7, at 11 a. m., and on Feb. 10, at 4 p. m. Subjects: "The Everlasting Reality of Religion" and "The Cosmic Roots of Love and Self-Sacrifice." Tickets, 50 cents each, for sale at door, at McClurg's, and at Brentano's.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

COLLECTOR — ACQUAINTED WITH BUTCHers and packers; state wages expected. Address L 74, Tribune office.

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Thayer's Pharmacy, Ogden and Madison-st.
Scherer's Pharmacy, State and Division-sts.
Graves' Pharmacy, 35th-st. and Grand-boulevard.
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Chicago Orchestra.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Soloist: Mr. EMILE SAURET, Violinist
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Engagement Begins Next Monday, Feb. 10th.

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Last 2 Nights & Saturday Matinee. Overwhelming Triumph. Far Greater Than Ever.
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Continuous Vaudeville—Prices 10, 20, 30 Cents.
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Clifford and Huth.
Edward Latell.
Robetta and Doreto.
Geo. H. Wood.
The Ty Bells.
Mons. Gellier.
Bradford and Nunn.
Flora Franks.
4 Johnson Troupe.

COLUMBIA THEATER—Monroe and Dearborn.
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NEXT SUNDAY... MAY IRWIN
IN THE WIDOW JONES.
Seats and boxes now on sale.

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Popular Priced Mat. Tomorrow.
WILLIAM HOEY in THE GLOBE TROTTER.
Trotting with MATTIE VICKERS and a good big field.
Next Sunday—"The Twentieth Century Girl." Mollie Fuller, Gus Williams, John T. Kelly, etc.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—Matinee Tomorrow.
Geo. W. Monroe And His Big Comedy Co. in "A HAPPY— LITTLE HOME."
Next Sunday—The Big "Merry World."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee Tomorrow.
Wm. Fennessy's Big Melodrama. "Slaves of Gold"
Next Week—GEORGE W. MONROE.

HOOLEY'S—Last 2 Nights and Sat. (only) Mat.
MR. NAT C. GOODWIN.
TONIGHT and Sat. Mat. "DAVID GARRICK" and "LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS." Saturday Night, "AMBITION."
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MR. CRESTON CLARKE,
TONIGHT LAST TIME— The Fool's Revenge.
Tomorrow matinee, "Merchant of Venice"; Saturday night, "Richelieu"; Sunday night, "Richard III."
Seats now selling for second and last week.

THE LINCOLN. Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Clement Bainbridge's Famous N. Y. Company in ALABAMA.
Next Sunday—MERRY KATIE EMMETT.

THE SCHILLER—Ira J. La Motte, Manager.
MR. EDWARD HARRIGAN in
LAST THREE TIMES My Son Dan. Last Matinee Tomorrow.
Sunday, Feb. 9—CLAY CLEMENT.

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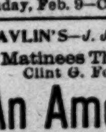
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Clint G. Ford's Scenic Production,
An American Hero.
Next Sunday—THE VENDETTA.



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A SPECIAL PARTY will leave SAN FRANCISCO Feb. 25 for a delightful round of pleasure travel in
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Incidental visits will be made to all the interesting places en route. DURATION OF TOUR FOUR MONTHS.
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S. S. CARIBBEE, Feb. 15, and S. S. MADIANA Feb 26. Independent tickets to BERMUDA and all WEST INDIAN PORTS by all lines.
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE NO. 508, A. F. & A. M., 3120 Forest-av.—Stated communication Friday evening, Feb. 7, for important work. Special at 6:30. Stated at 8 o'clock sharp. Members and visiting M. M. earnestly requested to attend.

H. H. BLAKE, W. M.

JNO. D. WESTERVELT, Sec.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

A WOMAN wants to be Governor of Wyoming—or is it Governess?

DON CAMERON is still for free silver. If only as much could be said of the loquacious Stewart!

LORD SALISBURY and the Sultan vs. The Rest of the World—that is the official title of Armenia's case.

GEN. ALGER'S boom is not dead, as reported. The General says in the matter of candidates he is for the best man.

IT turns out that Ambassador Bayard never said he would resign. But that does not explain why he didn't say so.

MAYOR PINGREE will doubtless realize before long that a big toad in a small puddle is not necessarily a big toad in a big puddle.

THE only people who want Col. Morrison nominated for President are the men who want to be Vice-President on the same ticket.

FORAKER is still supporting McKinley with all the enthusiasm of a man who is supporting his wife through the medium of alimony.

DON'T make a fuss because there is going to be a Democratic convention this summer. An inquest is always necessary when death has been violent.

KING ALPHONSO of Spain probably isn't responsible for the condition of Cuba, but it might pay to see what effect a good spanking would have on him.

TURKEY sends out the information that the Armenians are "becoming restless," evidently trying to convey the impression that they have had some rest lately.

PITCHFORK BEN says his business in the Senate is "to watch rogues." If that be so there is no possible objection to sentencing him to solitary confinement. It would not interfere with his business.

IF it is true Japan is rapidly developing manufactures that equal ours and England's there is going to be a lot of trouble very soon. Wages in Japan are about one-tenth of what they are in the United States.

PEOPLE who fear that President Cleveland will forge no more thunderbolts against England should remember that though the duck-hunting season is nearly over the fishing season will begin very soon.

THE only thing against making the Democratic ticket Croker and Altgeld is that the Constitution provides that only native-born citizens can hold the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency. But that would cut no figure this year.

THE Secretary of War has informed the Senate that there are $25,678,860 which can be used advantageously for coast defenses, such as fortifications, sites, submarine defenses, guns, mortar projectiles, etc. Then why not use the money? Why not spend it at once and issue bonds for at least $75,000,000 more, to be used as promptly as possible, so that we may not only be warranted in talking back but in striking back if the emergency should come?

THE New York stock market yesterday opened active and higher. On the local stock market nearly all securities were strong and active. Sterling rates were practically unchanged. New York exchange sold at par.—Leading speculative produce markets were only moderately active, excepting wheat, which was lively and erratic, opening stronger, but easing off. As compared with the latest prices of Wednesday May wheat closed ⅛@¼ cent higher, corn ⅛@¼ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed steady, pork and ribs 7½ cents higher, and lard 2½ cents higher.

TOO MUCH cannot be said in favor of the honor system at universities. Its adoption by institutions of learning will be of benefit to all affected. It was adopted by Princeton about three years ago. But in view of the fact that this system—as well as the elective system—has been in force at the University of Virginia for many years it is not just to give all the credit to Princeton. The plan has worked admirably at the University of Virginia for the last fifty years. No courts to try offenders and no constitutions or rules of procedure have been found necessary. Public sentiment among the students is sufficient to restrain from cheating those in whom a strict sense of honor might otherwise be lacking.

SENATOR SQUIRE, Chairman of the Committee on Coast Defenses, is authority for the statement that Secretary Olney recently said to him that the popular indorsement of the attitude of Congress and the administration would be without any valuable result unless proceedings were at once taken by Congress to place the government in readiness to meet any trouble that might arise therefrom. Mr. Justice Brewer, who is a member of the Venezuelan Commission, also said to a member of the same committee that he considered the question of the military and naval strength of the country the most important that could come before Congress at this session. And yet Congress dawdles along, doing nothing for the national defense!

CONSPICUOUS IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE.

It is inconceivable how any man of a prominent family which boasts its descent from revolutionary ancestors can deliberately seek to belittle the cause of the Cuban insurgents and go out of his way to stigmatize them as a mob of bandits, but this is what Charles Francis Adams of Boston has done. In a printed statement he says: "The contest is mainly carried on by a reckless and mostly lawless set of fellows, who secure negroes and irresponsible followers that may be set down as little better than banditti."

In making this statement Mr. Adams has shown himself not only utterly regardless of the truth but as actuated by a spirit of hostility to the cause of freedom from unexampled oppression for which the insurgents are gallantly fighting. The characterization of the army itself is entirely erroneous. It is made up from the various elements of Cuba's population. The New York Sun, one of the best informed authorities on the Cuban war, says: "At least one-third are men of the old Spanish blood; about one-third are Cuban creoles; and the other third are mulattoes or negroes, all of them knit together for the sake of freedom. Among the general officers there are white men, olive-complexioned men, and black-skinned men. The patriot chosen as President of the Cuban Republic is the Marquis of Santa Lucia; the Minister sent to represent the republic in this country is Señor Tomas Estrada Palma." An army thus composed cannot truthfully be characterized as a mob of bandits or as "reckless and irresponsible."

If Mr. Adams had been honest enough to study the situation without prejudice he would have found that the facts do not sustain his charges. Instead of being a reckless and irresponsible mob, bent only upon brigandage and pillage, he would have found that Gen. Gomez has discouraged such acts by the menace of death to those who are found guilty of such crimes. He would have found that both the armies of Gomez and Maceo have conducted the war upon civilized principles, which is more than can be said for the Spanish army. He would have found that Gen. Campos himself has credited the two Generals who gave him so much trouble as at all times ready to recognize the laws of civilized warfare. He would also have found that Gen. Campos was removed by the Spanish Government because he would not treat the Cuban patriots as bandits and that in his place a man has been put in command whose reputation is based upon the inhuman way in which he treats an enemy, and who, when he was informed that many of the Cubans were leaving the island as soon as they were informed of his appointment, boasted that they had gone none too soon, and that more of them would go or suffer if they did not. On Jan. 22 the insurgents under Garcia entered Sabanilla in the face of the Spanish garrison. They were welcomed by the people with shouts of "Cuba Libre!" After they had left the cowardly garrison came out from the stronghold and fired into the defenseless crowd of people, killing twenty-four, mostly women and children. In addition to this they seized ten Cubans who had been granted amnesty and shot them in cold blood. No crimes of this kind stain the record of the patriots.

The utterly irresponsible and cruel character of Mr. Adams' statement is shown by his own remark in the same connection, that after all he did not know much about the Cuban revolution. This is sufficiently apparent without his saying it, but it does not lessen the malicious and prejudiced character of his utterances. They are unworthy of a man who himself comes of distinguished revolutionary stock.

WEEDS, ONLY WEEDS.

The United States Department of Agriculture, whose bulletins are as thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa, continues to supply with cheerful and unfailing regularity reams of information more or less useless for the farmers. The other day it sent out a bulletin on short-tailed shrews which must have raised something like a panic among the horny-handed sons of toil, who had only a short time before been all torn up with a bulletin crammed with pictures of the stomachs of crows and bluejays. After digesting the latter they were called upon to tackle the short-tailed shrew, who they were coolly informed might easily be recognized by the obsolescence of the postero-internal of the unicuspidate teeth as well as by their broad interpterygoid fossa and palotopterygoids.

This boon of short-tailed shrews having been conferred upon the long-suffering farmers, another observer, this time in the division of botany, which is a thing of beauty and a joy forever to the granger, has issued a bulletin containing sixty pages of State and Territorial legislation on weeds, which he thinks will enable the farmer to keep this injurious vegetation under proper subjection. He is also of opinion that with more agricultural colleges and State botanists, reinforced by generous appropriations from State Legislatures and Congress, the farmer will be able to run down and locate several more weeds, of which he is now ignorant, in addition to those which are already plaguing the life out of him. The botanist fairly revels among Canada thistles, bull thistles, cockleburs, milkweed, daisies, toadflax, sow thistles, sunflowers, teasel, tumble mustard, wild carrots, oats, and parsnips, pennycress, sweet clover, and other weeds which are thriving luxuriantly in twenty-five States notwithstanding they are forbidden by law. A tone of gentle melancholy, however, pervades the botanist's brochure. Only twenty-four of the forty-five States have legislated at all against weeds. Wisconsin and Minnesota have forbidden several weeds which do not grow in those States, and Minnesota has been so careless that it has issued edicts against cultivated wheat and oats. Two States have proscribed sweet clover, which is a valuable forage plant. None of the Southern States, where the nut sedge, giant ragweed, and wild onion are serious pests, have passed any laws against them, and the States of the Rocky Mountain region have been so indifferent that they have entirely overlooked weeds, though there are many that are peculiarly aggressive in that region. The botanist also regrets that there are no Federal laws on the subject of weeds, which he thinks is due to the fact that no weed is of sufficient national importance for Federal action. Perhaps he is right.

Meanwhile it is doubtful whether the farmer, for whose benefit this learned treatise is issued, will take the trouble to read it. Weeds to him are weeds, and nothing more. They are to be eradicated, not by legislation, but by his stalwart boys with long hoes. He is much more likely to be interested in the bulletins of the crows' stomachs and the short-tailed shrews, which occupy a proud position on the most conspicuous shelves of his library. All of which goes to show that time and money have been wasted on weeds by the chief of the division on botany in communicating with the Honorable the Secretary of Agriculture.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S RELIGION.

A letter which recently appeared in the columns of the New York Sun from a prominent heretic, affirming that Abraham Lincoln was a disbeliever in the doctrines of Christianity and that in his early days he wrote an essay seeking to disprove them, has brought out in reply many statements which establish the contrary view. Among them is one from Gen. Collis contending that Mr. Lincoln was a sincere and consistent Christian, and Mr. Dana himself editorially indorses the argument made by Gen. Collis.

Whatever Mr. Lincoln may have said or written about religion in his youth is of little account compared with what he wrote and uttered in his later life on the same subject. His juvenile attitude towards the Christian faith rests alone upon the testimony of Mr. Herndon, who, to say the least, is a very sensational, imaginative, and impulsive and therefore not altogether reliable witness. The records are too full of positive expressions by Mr. Lincoln, showing his great reverence for religion and his unostentatious, natural sense of piety, to leave any doubt about his acceptance of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, though he was never in any sense a theologian. When he left Springfield for Washington he said to his neighbors that he felt he could not succeed without the same divine blessing which sustained Washington. In his own words: "I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance without which I cannot succeed but with which success is certain." These are not the words of an unbeliever. Gen. Sickles testifies that after the battle of Gettysburg he had an audience with Mr. Lincoln and that the latter explained he had felt no anxiety about the issue of the battle because in the privacy of his apartment he had prayed to God for success, "and I then and there made a solemn vow to God that if he would stand by our boys at Gettysburg I would stand by him. And he did, and I will." Again, these are not the words of an unbeliever. A year before his death he wrote to his friend Speed: "I am profitably engaged reading the Bible. Take all of this book upon reason that you can and the balance on faith and you will live and die a better man." Illustrations of this kind might easily be multiplied. His speeches and his writings abound with similar references. They show not only that he believed in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, but that he had a simple, natural, trustful, unostentatious, and undogmatical form of religion. It would make this world better if more people were the same type of Christian as honest Abraham Lincoln.

DRINK, ANARCHY, MURDER, SUICIDE.

It is well known that anarchistic ideas are a form of mania and their promulgation evidence of insanity, but the frightful crimes of the man Klaettke, who murdered his parents, his wife, his three children, and then killed himself, add emphasis to the fact. Anarchy means the subversion of all rational views of life, and the man who can convince himself that the world is wrongly constructed is not far from the impulse to murder and suicide, which is confession that it is not only vain to struggle against the world, but that annihilation or its problematical alternative is preferable to continuance here.

Probably all such ideas as Klaettke held originate in ill health, which is usually self-induced by means of liquor. No healthy man can be a pessimist; no unhealthy man an optimist; and anarchy is only an objective, all-embracing pessimism. The unfortunate who has an uneasy liver sees everything yellow and sickly, and, beginning with the knowledge that he is disordered, finds the world disordered too. This conviction, like all hallucinations, compels the sufferer's continual attention. The longer he contemplates and broods over it the worse and more powerful it becomes, until, after an irresistible process of exclusion, it takes entire possession of the trembling mind, and the least suggestion (such, in this case, for example, as the murder and suicide of Hougaard) is sufficient to drive the maniac to the extreme length.

This theory is supported by every known fact in Klaettke's case. He was an occasional drunkard and consequently a pessimist. He was an Anarchist as the result of his drunkenness and pessimism and consequently a murderer and suicide in passé long before he became such in very deed.

The lesson seems to be: Don't drink; keep your liver in good order. If it be followed the sky will not be threatening, the world will not be a place of punishment, life will not be torture, and you will not be in danger of becoming an Anarchist and a murderer.

ANTI-PRIZE FIGHT LEGISLATION.

Congress has done well in passing the bill offered by the New Mexico Delegate, making prize fights in the Territories a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years. The President will undoubtedly sign the bill at once, so that it may become a law in time to prevent the four-legged and two-legged brutes from fighting in New Mexico on the 14th inst., as there is a possibility they may yet do unless they can be prevented by law.

It is conceded on all sides that the fights cannot come off in Texas. The fistic brutes have had one experience with Gov. Culberson's determination that they shall not disgrace his State, and they do not care for a second. Their outlook in Mexico is no better than it would have been in Texas. President Diaz is opposed to allowing the fight to come off in his country, and has publicly expressed himself to that effect. The Governor of Chihuahua, in which State Juarez is located, is quite as resolute as President Diaz. He refuses to issue a permit and announces that he will take every possible means to prevent the fight. In his own words: "All I may say is that on Mexican soil under our jurisdiction the fight shall not take place, nor is there money enough in the United States to induce me as Governor to allow the fight." Evidently this means business. The only hope left for Stuart and his herd of bull and man fighters was to cross into New Mexico, where there is no law against the beastly practice, and where the Governor himself is not inclined to interfere. If the bill, therefore, is approved by the President before Feb. 14 it will be an end of the whole business. If not, the fights will undoubtedly come off in New Mexico. Even if the Territorial regulations against disorderly conduct should be enforced, the penalty is so light that the prize fighters would care nothing for it. But there can be no doubt the President will sign the bill.

The promptness of Congress in passing this resolution is gratifying, since it indicates that when it is so disposed it can manufacture legislation with neatness and dispatch. There are several matters pending before it of much more importance, however, than anti-prize fighting legislation. There are measures for the raising of revenue, for the strengthening of the national defenses, for the recognition of Cuba, and numerous others of interest to the whole country. Are not these more pressing than the breaking up of prize fights in New Mexico? All lovers of humanity will be grateful for whatever Congress may do to end this brutal business in the Territories which is already shut out of the forty-five States, but it is to be hoped that its legislation will not stop there.

ASSESS BOTH KINDS OF PROPERTY.

The Tax Commission, composed of Messrs. Dunlap Smith, Joseph Donnersberger, and three other members of the Real Estate Board, created at the Mayor's request for the purpose of making an accurate valuation of the buildings and lots in the business district, will set to work in a few days, and will get through with it in three or four months. These thoroughly qualified gentlemen say the job cannot be done in less time, but the law allows the Assessor of South Chicago, of which the business district is but a part, only two months in which to do his work.

This volunteer assessment will come reasonably close to giving the fair cash value, and its aggregate will be many times larger than that of the Assessor's valuation, which will be finished a little later. Every one knows that that will be the case. The work of the commission will simply show how much the business district is undervalued.

It will not show, however, whether it is undervalued to a greater extent than business property in other parts of the city, or than residence property, especially that which is owned by persons of moderate means. It is claimed that the owners of this last mentioned property are dealt with unjustly, in that, while it is assessed on a basis of a fifth or a sixth, the down-town business blocks are assessed at from an eighth to a twelfth.

If the Real Estate Board Commission will do for some other part of the city what it is going to do for the business district, then it will be possible to know how much truth there is in these constant complaints of unequal and hence inequitable assessments. If these complaints are well-founded a great evil exists, which should be done away with as soon as possible. The commission should take a little more time, cover more ground, and by doing so add immensely to the value of the result of its labors.

BY the death of the Rev. Justin A. Smith, which occurred at his residence at Morgan Park on Tuesday, Chicago has lost a most exemplary citizen and one of the pioneers in the field of religious journalism. For more than forty years Dr. Smith had been identified with the Standard, the organ of the Baptist Church in the West, as its editorial manager. He began his career as a clergyman in the pulpit, having been one of the organizers of the Chicago Baptist Theological Union, and later pastor of the University Place Baptist Church. His tastes, however, were inclined toward journalism, and when the opportunity offered itself he took the editorial management of the Standard, which he has conducted with remarkable success, making it a power for usefulness and good in that denomination. He had also contributed to religious literature, but it was chiefly as an editor that he made his influence felt, not only by his simple, earnest, practical journalistic work, but also by his exemplary character as a man. Personally he was of a quiet, retiring disposition, and in character pure, sweet, and exalted. By his death the church loses an exponent of the highest type of Christian, and Chicago one of its best citizens.

A NEW YORK professor, who has undertaken to investigate the Roentgen photographic process, is credited with the statement that while it has been maintained the ether is incompressible and impenetrable, "it may be shown that ether, like air, is elastic and compressible." Perhaps that may be shown at some time in the future, but it hardly can be shown now. It scarcely will do to claim that scientific men feel sure there is any such entity as the "ether," though they may hold it necessary to suppose its existence in order to account for certain otherwise inexplicable phenomena. Taking that supposition to start with they have built up a series of reasonings as to the character and properties (or absence of properties) of the said ether, and justly are entitled to claim that their deductions are highly plausible, if the truth of the premises once be admitted. It is possible the learned professor might make greater headway with his experiments in the new Roentgen photography if he did not take quite so much for granted.

A CITY paper prints the names of sixteen County Central and State Central committeemen who are holding offices worth in salary and fees over $75,000 a year, and some of whom are in quest of offices which pay better than those they hold now. The list might be amplified a little, but as it stands it shows that if the committeeman does hard work, as he says he does, he gets good pay for it. In the light of these facts it is not surprising that there should be occasionally such bitter contests over these committeeships, and that men should resort to violence and fraud in order to get or to retain them. A man who cannot make a good living in trade or by his profession can live comfortably if he gets to be a committeeman, especially if he is one of the "machine" members. For if he can get a well-paid office he draws his salary regularly, whether he does his work well or ill. Theoretically offices exist that the interests of the people may be subserved. Actually they exist for the maintenance of committeemen.

ONE of the members of the "machine," who has a good office now and is to have a better one, says "all this talk of slates is rubbish. The only time a slate will be talked of will be after the delegates are elected." Why this unnecessary modesty? The ticket is not selected by delegates, but by the "machine" committeemen, who elect a majority of the delegates. The latter are merely their puppets. There was a time when the voters chose the delegates. The committeemen do it now because they think they have superior qualifications. They are also quite sure delegates selected by the people would not nominate the right men for the offices—the "right men" being the committeemen. There may not be a complete slate as yet, for the conflicting claims of committeemen to some of the larger pieces of pork may not have been harmonized yet, but there will be such a slate days before that formality called the election of delegates will be gone through with.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is quoted as saying that he is highly pleased with the success of the bond call, and is convinced it will bring more small holdings of gold into the Treasury than appears on the surface. For instance, small country banks which are buying bonds for their customers have made bids through their New York and Boston correspondents, and this gives to the loan the appearance of being taken up by big financial institutions at money centers, while as a matter of fact not a little of it will come ultimately from the small investors. He would have preferred this loan to be much more popular. But the administration has done the best it could, and he has no reason to question the wisdom of the arrangement for obtaining gold from the syndicate under the contract of a year ago. He says: "That contract helped us out at a time when forty-eight hours' delay might have produced serious results." It is stated that during the last four weeks the President has been untiring in his personal efforts to enlist interest in the undertaking. He has sat up late every night writing autograph letters to such of his friends in different parts of the country as could be induced to take hold and work for the success of the loan, and it is believed that the satisfactory result of the call is in no small part due to the individual work of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle along this line of action.

TOO MUCH Senatorial Far Western enthusiasm for free silver may have a tendency to break Uncle Sam of his new State habit.

ALL men will believe what Benjamin Harrison says. All will acknowledge his sincerity and accept his assertion as a sacred thing.—Washington Post.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, if the St. Louis convention makes the request in proper form, Mr. Harrison will doubtless sing.—Washington Post.

Our esteemed contemporary should get together, as it were, and ascertain what it really thinks about Mr. Harrison's letter of withdrawal.

IN deciding not to drop his Congressional 'possum in order to chase a Gubernatorial 'coon the Hon. Benton McMillin of Tennessee displays a level head.

A NEW YORK detective who was at a large gathering in that city a few evenings ago counted eight well-known pickpockets in the crowd. It does not appear that he arrested any of them, but his skill in spotting them was much admired.

HAVING banked the fires under his boom Uncle Horace Boies feels free to mingle with his fellow-men occasionally and make remarks about the weather.

IN addition to the other freaks whose antics have amused the public for several seasons past Uncle Sam takes occasion to announce the engagement of the Wild Man of South Carolina, at a salary of $5,000 a year, as one of the attractions at the Senatorial circus and menagerie now performing at Washington. In his daring act of climbing a pole and waving a pitchfork the Wild Man of South Carolina has no equal. No extra charge for seeing him. Bring the children.

IT will not be necessary, let us fervently hope, to call out the United States army for the purpose of subjugating Congressman Talbert.

THE Hon. Benjamin Harrison, it will be noticed, has stopped on the near side of the Presidential crossing.

EDITOR CARMACK of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal does well to nip his Gubernatorial boom in the bud. It would be a great pity to spoil a first-class newspaperman in order to make a successor to Gov. Oldpete Turney.

THE meaning of it is that the battle of Tippecanoe has been taken permanently out of politics.

DEFEATED candidates at St. Louis next June will find Pshaw's Garden a convenient spot in which to seclude themselves and swear.

AS A pleasing change from the monotony of getting married Miss Lillian Russell will ride a $1,000 bicycle this year.

NOTE, if you please, Mr. Cleveland, the brevity and directness with which Gen. Harrison writes when he has anything important to communicate.

BATH-HOUSE JOHN does not appear to have summoned up enough moral courage to break into the banking business after the manner recommended by his admirer, the Hon. Johnny Powers, but he will try to break into the City Council again. He is not sure, anyhow, but there is more money in the City Council business than there is in banking.

IN point of demonstrating that Uncle Sam will never need to go out of his own neck of woods to borrow money again the new loan is an overwhelming success.

WHEN there is any financial sickness in the family hereafter we'll do all the nursing ourselves.—Uncle Sam.

THE Cullerton head has not yet thrust itself into view in the Ninth Ward, but it is the duty of every good citizen of that ward to have a club handy.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Didn't Need Him.

"You talk mighty independent," said the ward heeler, with an ugly scowl, "but let me tell you, boss, you'll never run your little boom through my precinct unless I do the steerin'."

"I think I'll get along without you," replied the candidate. "If I need to have any steering done, sir, there are rudders."

And he sternly bowed him out.

Literal Factors Involved.

"John," remarked Mrs. Billus, "I expect to give a tea tomorrow evening."

Mr. Billus, who was reading his newspaper, grunted, but made no reply.

"I said I expected to give a tea tomorrow evening, John," she repeated.

"I heard you," said John. "I can take my dinner down-town."

"I think I said a little while ago," again remarked Mrs. Billus, after an interval of silence, "that I intended to give a tea tomorrow evening."

"That will suit me to a T."

"And I shall need an X!" she snapped.

Mr. Billus feebly ejaculated "G!" but he forked it over.

Filling a New Want.

"This is positively the latest wrinkle," mused Miss Passeigh, applying a small quantity of complexion putty to a new place on her cheek.

PERSONALS.

Daniel Chester French, the sculptor, has nearly completed the figure group and bust of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, which is to adorn a monument of the poet to be set up in Boston next summer.

Gladstone became a law student at Lincoln's Inn just sixty-three years ago. He was then a youth of 23, fresh from Oxford, where he had received his bachelor's degree at Christchurch. Mr. Gladstone was never called to the bar, however.

Sir Walter Besant has been talking about himself and the way he reads newspapers. He says: "I am myself a person of very limited tastes. Political speeches I seldom read, nor debates in any of the many Parliaments. In their stead I read the leading articles upon them."

Pillsbury, the famous American chess player, has to exercise the utmost care in habits of life and methods of diet to maintain the control of his nervous system. For some time now he has confined himself to one small plate of meat a day, has abandoned every form of drink except milk, and has become most abstemious in the use of tobacco.

It turns out that Paul Verlaine's "Livre Posthume" is not the only volume of verse he has left behind him. His publisher, M. Vanier, has the entire manuscript of a volume of satirical verse entitled "Invectives," and consisting for the most part of sonnets in which Verlaine criticises a number of contemporary French writers with much freedom and some bitterness. Verlaine would have issued the volume during his lifetime but for the advice of his publisher, who persuaded him that its appearance would only create him enemies.

Lady Aberdeen is a constant attendant on the sessions of the Parliament in Ottawa. She occupies a place beside the Speaker in the House of Commons. Dressed in purple velvet, she is a familiar figure there. But though greatly interested in the debates, as she must be, "Her Excellency," as she is styled, while intensely listening, is as unimpressionable and unencouraging a listener as can well be imagined. She sits without any change of countenance, no matter what the subject discussed or how fervid the oratory. Certainly she and Lord Aberdeen in one respect are ideal representatives of the Queen, for they give no sign as to which of the two parties they are in sympathy with.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

No Fourth Term for Lillian.

Lillian Russell declares that she is also out of it and will not seek another term.

Truth in a Bad Pun.

Meanwhile the old ship of State doesn't need any violent tugs to make it independent of the banks. It can easily float a loan. —Philadelphia Times.

Pointer from Massachusetts.

The Boston Journal, which has been making a canvass of the Massachusetts Legislature, announces that three Republican legislators are for McKinley and 128 for Reed.

Cold Day for Ice.

A newspaper says that "the new woman isn't cutting much ice in Texas." It may be added that the old man isn't cutting much anywhere this season.—Philadelphia Times.

Wheels as Baggage.

New York wheelmen have a bill before the State Legislature asking that bicycles be transported free on railroads as personal baggage. The same question will doubtless be raised in every State in the Union before many years pass.

Senator Cullom Human, but—

Senator Cullom says he is not an avowed candidate for President, but adds he is but human. The Senator is doubtless correct in saying that he is human, but that he is not a candidate—well, of course, if the Senator says so, he knows.—Louisville Post.

Miss Anthony on Matrimony.

Susan B. Anthony says it is all right for a woman to pop the question to a man she loves, whether it is leap year or not. Now that woman has become a breadwinner, she is no longer in a position to wait for proposals. She can take care of herself and her husband, too, if necessary.

Farmers Coming Back.

A great many of the farmers who have sold good Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota farms in order to go South for the climate and cheap lands are already tired of their bargains and are coming back. Many say they prefer the cold and invigorating climate of the North to the damp and enervating climate of the South.

On the Right Track.

A brick business building has just been completed in Tallahassee by John Shepard, a negro, whose character and capacity have given him a remarkable success in business, and have won for him the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens of both races. Florida Democratic papers point to this as evidence that the negro in the South is getting on the right track.

Lincoln's Old Grammar.

The grammar studied by Abraham Lincoln when he clerked in Denton Offutt's store at New Salem, in 1830, is in North Dakota, in the possession of the widow of Robert Rutledge of Casselton. In the inside of the front cover is a receipt for $50, given with an order on James Rutledge by Offutt in Lincoln's handwriting and over his signature.

Leave Their Wives at Home.

It is a strict rule with the big transatlantic steamship companies that the wife of the Captain shall not travel in his ship. The company strongly prohibits its Captains from taking their wives aboard with them. The supposition is that if anything should happen to the ship the Captain, instead of attending to his public duty, would devote his attention mainly to the safety of his wife. So that if the wife of a Captain wants to go abroad she must take passage in some other vessel. This rule also holds in many of the freight lines.

Saloons Enough to Go Around.

According to the report of the New York Commissioners of Excise, just issued, there are 9,058 liquor saloons in that metropolis. The estimated population is 1,908,259, which gives one saloon for each 210 inhabitants, or more than double the proportion of Boston. The revenue from liquor licenses is distributed almost entirely for charitable purposes. Last year it was divided up as follows: Seven hundred thousand dollars to benevolent and charitable institutions, $500,000 to the general fund, $300,000 to the police pension fund, $75,000 to the fire department relief fund, and $134,290 for excise expenses.

Will It Affect the Meter?

An account of the new French method—due to the inventive ingenuity of M. Denayrouze—for increasing the illuminating power of gas about fifteen times, as claimed, has been extensively published in the technical journals. Briefly, it appears that a spherical metallic body and a mantle capable of being raised to incandescence are included in the upper part of the lamp, and in the body is fixed a tiny motor which works a ventilator and receives current from a couple of small accumulators. According to the representations made of this arrangement the electrical energy required for insuring the result named is only one-third volt and one-tenth ampere, this being sufficient to force air through the mantle and give the flame remarkable brilliancy. Lamps of 800-candle power are made.

Civilians to Be Barred.

Mr. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in his report to the House on the army appropriation bill, makes the following reference to the recommendation changing the law so as to provide that hereafter appointments to the pay department of the army shall be made from the line of the army:

"Your committee recognizes the staff appointments as the most desirable positions, and thinks the officers of the army should have reserved the right to receive the appointments to all vacancies in the staff. The officers of the army are restricted to one line of ambition, and your committee believes it unjust to permit appointment from civil life to any staff corps of the army."

If this provision shall be adopted it will leave only the Judge-Advocate's department open to appointments from civil life.

Armenians Shrewd and Tricky.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who has met many Armenians in the East, says of them: "I doubt whether they are the innocent, confiding, inoffensive Christians that the American people believe them to be. My experience with them is that they are the sharpest, shrewdest, and trickiest of all the Eastern people. They say in Turkey that it takes ten Jews to equal one Armenian, and five Armenians to equal one Persian in sharp business dealings. They have many able men among them, and I doubt not that their leaders have to a certain extent fomented this trouble, hoping that the governments of Europe would interfere, and that Armenia would be entirely freed from Turkish rule. I would rather trade with a Turk or a Jew in any part of the East than with a Christian. I have the highest respect for Christianity, but the Christians of the East are not like us. The business-men among them are to a large extent a set of sharpers, so much so that the words Oriental Christian in the minds of Eastern travelers is almost synonymous with that of thief."

CURRENT NOTES.

Visitor—"Do you think the baby resembles his pa?" Mother—"O, yes; he keeps me up late every night."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Old friend—"You were a poor boy in college, weren't you?" Worker—"Yes; I had to work my way through by teaching." "What did you teach?" "Billiards, principally."—Spare Moments.

Might Be Worse.—The heroine tore her hair. "O, that I should come to this," she moaned. "Well, you didn't have to pay to come," hissed the villain, with a meaning glance in the direction of the audience.—Detroit Tribune.

It was at a masquerade ball, and she recognized him at once. "How did you come to recognize me, darling? Was it the loud beating of my heart that gave me away?" "O, no," she replied, "it was your crooked legs."—Texas Sifter.

Her Impression.—"I must get a book of etiquette," said Maud. "What for?" inquired Mamie. "I want to find out what Senatorial courtesy is." "O, I heard my father talking about that. I know what that is. It's a rule by which every Senator is forbidden to interfere when they get to disgracing one another."—Washington Star.

Col. T. A. Dodge is responsible for the following story of a negro preacher whose congregation habitually made a great racket every Sunday. Upon being questioned the old man, with evident sorrow for the ignorance of the Colonel, said: "Doan' you know the Lawd's prayer?" "Of course," replied the Colonel; "but what has that to do with it?" "Doan' de Lawd's prayer say hollored be thy name?" replied the all-wise preacher.—Argonaut.

SAD EVILS OF DIVO

AN UNDERMINING FORCE IN CIAL FABRIC.

Custom Has Not Become Less ful by Age and Is One of the est Dangers Society Has to front — Familiarity Breeds tempt, but Does Not Lessen Wrong—Law, Though Legalized the States, May Not Be Right.

Today the divorcée, if not in your acquaintance and friendship, yet knowledge and within your radius, means a rare individual, and that divorced but married again; and the of her unmarriage and her remarriage having been forbidden through all delicacy, has become as simple and a topic, if allusion is necessary or as any other subject.

Part of this has followed upon the quency of the situation, and its nearer approach to ourselves, and the possibility of avoiding so many know or that our friends know, fact also that law is on the side of who have taken advantage of its

But a great deal is due to the way divorce has become a standard joke, every newspaper has its little make about it, a thing which has us to the idea if not to the fact. It is the evils of the age that serious so frequently made the subject of tainly the incessant jests about divorce taken it out of the remoteness longed and made it seem possible

It is time, then, that we bethought selves and paused to see whither drifting. If divorce was wrong ago it is wrong today. That quency among the fabulously rich to have become the last luxury they indulge themselves, that they at the same time both sin and does not take away from its that it has in a way been legalized change its intrinsic character.

The usual divorce, obtained on of desertion or incompatibility, by marriage with other parties, the precepts of our accepted sin. That it is countenanced by law in various of our States makes sible without penalty, but does right.

And so it is time that women, in the est of society, of the family, of salvation, and even of virtue in looked at the matter from a more uncompromising point of view.—Bazar.

Menu for Saturday.

BREAKFAST.

Tomato omelet.

Frizzled beef, with cream sauce.

Potato balls, with parsley butter.

Crumpets.

LUNCHEON.

Lobster, à la Newburg.

French fried potatoes.

Grape fruit.

DINNER.

Clams.

Onion soup, with cheese.

Radishes.

Crabs on toast, velvet sauce.

Veal olives, puree of white turnips.

Roast turkey.

Potato cakes.

Celery mayonnaise.

Prune jelly.

Meat rissoles—Make a plain hash, seasoned, and heated in enough brown to just moisten it, and set it out to Roll out some good puff paste and rounds, five inches in diameter. tablespoonful of the hash on one side center; fold over the other side of like a turnover, and pinch the edges together. Place in a baking pan, oven, and serve on a hot dish, with sauce, in a boat.

Onion soup, with cheese—Slice until tender, in a little butter, white onions or one Spanish onion; slightly browned, sprinkle with two of flour; dilute with two quarts of and a quart of water; add salt and and boil ten minutes. Cut and dry oven several slices of light baker's lay these in the tureen, sprinkle with grated Parmesan cheese, and soup over.

Crabs on toast—Heat twelve crab meat in a good and well sauce; spread this mixture on toast, sprinkle with grated Parmesan, with butter and set in a hot oven minutes. Serve on a hot napkin, with parsley.

Veal olives—Cut thin slices from veal; season with salt and pepper, a savory forcemeat, roll up and tie. some scraps of pork and lay in the browning all around; moisten with broth, cover with buttered paper and in the oven until tender—about half an Serve with a puree of white turnips.

Caused a Panic.

"Great heavens, the flat is on fire!"

"How do you know?"

"Look at the thermometer. It has to 70."

Turning pale they fled, abandoning effects.—Detroit Tribune.

She Was an Illustrator.

The teacher of a primary school mission read "The Old Oaken Bucket" the little tots, and explained it to them carefully. Then she asked them to copy first stanza from the blackboard, and trate a story in the daily papers. One girl handed in her verse with several dots between two of the lines, a circle, a dozen dots, and three buckets.

"Lizzie, I don't understand this," said teacher. "What is that circle?"

"O, that's the well."

"And why have you three buckets?"

"One is the oaken bucket, one is the bound bucket, and the other is the that hung in the well."

"Then what are all of those little dots?"

"Why, those are the loved spots infancy knew."—Philadelphia Press.

More than Every Day.

"That young man Maud is engaged just an everyday sort of a chap, isn't he?"

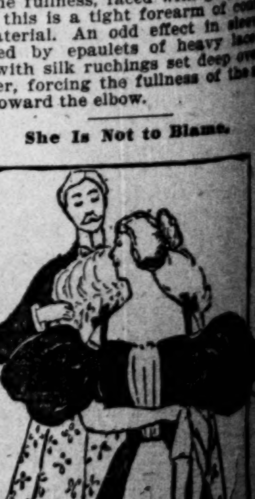
"Worse than that," said Maud's

"The idiot calls twice a day."—Indianapolis Journal.

Frills on the Big Sleeve.

A new feature in sleeves is the introduction of groups of horizontal tucks the fullest portion of the sleeve. In sleeve the entire fullness radiates group of overlaid plaits at the shoulder seam. The effect is very pretty. In another the full upper arm terminates the elbow with deep points turned over the fullness, faced with guipure Under this is a tight forearm of ing material. An odd effect in sleeves produced by epaulets of heavy lace dered with silk ruchings set deep over the shoulder, forcing the fullness of the down toward the elbow.

She Is Not to Blame.



He—"My dear, I am very hard up. will simply have to lower your bills."

She—"My love, you don't make out the bills!"—New York

SAD EVILS OF DIVORCE.

AN UNDERMINING FORCE IN OUR SOCIAL FABRIC.

Custom Has Not Become Less Harmful by Age and Is One of the Greatest Dangers Society Has to Confront—Familiarity Breeds Contempt, but Does Not Lessen the Wrong—Law, Though Legalized in the States, May Not Be Right.

Today the divorcée, if not in your personal equaintance and friendship, yet in your nowledge and within your radius, is by no eans a rare individual, and that not only ivorced but married again; and the subject f her unmarriage and her remarriage, from aving been forbidden through all sorts of elicacy, has become as simple and natural topic, if allusion is necessary or convenient, s any other subject.

Part of this has followed upon the frequency of the situation, and its consequently earer approach to ourselves, and the impossibility of avoiding so many that we now or that our friends know, and from the ct also that law is on the side of the people ho have taken advantage of its permission. But a great deal is due to the way in which ivorce has become a standard joke, so that very newspaper has its little merriment to ake about it, a thing which has habituated s to the idea if not to the fact. It is one of e evils of the age that serious things are frequently made the subject of jest. Cerinly the incessant jests about divorce have ken it out of the remoteness where it benged and made it seem possible and easy.

It is time, then, that we bethought ourlves and paused to see whither we are rifting. If divorce was wrong fifty years o it is wrong today. That in its freency among the fabulously rich it seems have become the last luxury in which ey indulge themselves, that they may have the same time both sin and respectability, es not take away from its demerit. And at it has in a way been legalized does not ange its intrinsic character.

The usual divorce, obtained on pretense desertion or incompatibility, if followed marriage with other parties, according to e precepts of our accepted religion, is a n. That it is countenanced by forms of w in various of our States makes it posble without penalty, but does not make it ght.

And so it is time that women, in the intert of society, of the family, of their own ivation, and even of virtue in general, oked at the matter from a more serious and compromising point of view.—Harper's azar.

Menu for Saturday.

BREAKFAST.
Tomato omelet.
Frizzled beef, with cream sauce.
Potato balls, with parsley butter.
Crumpets.
LUNCHEON.
obsters à la Newburg. Meat rissoles.
French fried potatoes.
Grape fruit.
DINNER.
Clams.
Onion soup, with cheese.
dishes. Olives.
Crabs on toast, velvet sauce.
Veal olives, puree of white turnips.
Roast turkey.
Potato cakes. French peas.
Celery mayonnaise.
Prune jelly.

Meat rissoles—Make a plain hash, well asoned, and heated in enough brown sauce just moisten it, and set it out to cool. il out some good puff paste and cut into unds, five inches in diameter. Place a blespoonful of the hash on one side of the itter; fold over the other side of the paste a turnover, and pinch the edges well gether. Place in a baking pan, in a quick en, and serve on a hot dish, with Bechamel uce, in a boat.

Onion soup, with cheese—Slice and fry il tender, in a little butter, four large ite onions or one Spanish onion; when ghtly browned, sprinkle with two ounces flour; dilute with two quarts of beef broth d a quart of water; add salt and pepper, d boil ten minutes. Cut and dry in the en several slices of light baker's bread; these in the tureen, sprinkle thickly h grated Parmesan cheese, and pour the p over.

rabs on toast—Heat twelve ounces of b meat in a good and well seasoned velvet ce; spread this mixture on squares of st, sprinkle with grated Parmesan, dot n butter and set in a hot oven for three utes. Serve on a hot napkin, garnished h parsley.

eal olives—Cut thin slices from a leg of l; season with salt and pepper, fill with avory forcemeat, roll up and tie. Fry e scraps of pork and lay in the olives, wning all around; moisten with white th, cover with buttered paper and cook he oven until tender—about half an hour. ve with a puree of white turnips.

Caused a Panic.

reat heavens, the flat is on fire!"

How do you know?"

Look at the thermometer. It has risen 0."

rning pale they fled, abandoning their cts.—Detroit Tribune.

She Was an Illustrator.

e teacher of a primary school in the sion read "The Old Oaken Bucket" to little tots, and explained it to them very efully. Then she asked them to copy the stanza from the blackboard, and illuse a story in the daily papers. One little handed in her verse with several little between two of the lines, a circle, half zen dots, and three buckets.

Lizzie, I don't understand this," said the her. "What is that circle?"

, that's the well."

And why have you three buckets?"

One is the oaken bucket, one is the ironnd bucket, and the other is the bucket hung in the well."

Then what are all of those little dots?"

Why, those are the loved spots that my ncy knew."—Philadelphia Press.

More than Every Day.

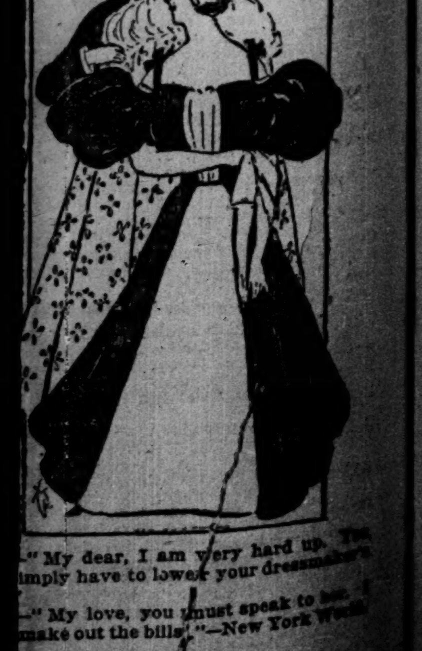
That young man Maud is engaged to is an everyday sort of a chap, isn't he?"

Worse than that," said Maud's sister. e idiot calls twice a day."—Indianapolis nal.

Frills on the Big Sleeve.

new feature in sleeves is the introducof groups of horizontal tucks around ullest portion of the sleeve. In another e the entire fullness radiates from a p of overlaid plaits at the shoulder . The effect is very pretty. In still her the full upper arm terminates at elbow with deep points turned back the fullness, faced with guipure lace. r this is a tight forearm of contrastaterial. An odd effect in sleeves is ced by epaulets of heavy lace bord with silk ruchings set deep over the lder, forcing the fullness of the sleeve toward the elbow.

She Is Not to Blame.



—"My dear, I am very hard up. You imply have to lower your dressmaker's

—"My love, you must speak to her. I make out the bills."—New York World.

EVENTS OF A CITY DAY.

SUPT. RHODE SETS EXTRA TEAMS HAULING GARBAGE FROM ALLEYS.

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of a Minister—New Baptist Church to Be Dedicated on Sunday—Inheritance Law to Be Tested—Five Deserters Landed in Fort Sheridan—Ambrose Plamondon Critically Ill—West Side Poor Receive Relief.

Supt. Rhode of the Street-Cleaning Department yesterday secured reports from his inspectors as to the condition of the alleys in all parts of the city. On the basis of the information thus secured he put to work twenty-five teams where he thought the removal of garbage was most backward. The teams are distributed as follows:

Second Ward	2	Nineteenth Ward	8
Ninth Ward	2	Twenty-fifth Ward	8
Fifteenth Ward	1	Thirtieth Ward	5
Sixteenth Ward	4		

Supt. Rhode thinks by tomorrow night the refuse will have been so far cleaned up as to remove the cause for complaint.

The full list of the teams now at work removing garbage and their distribution in the wards is as follows:

Wards.	Teams.	Wards.	Teams.
1	12	19	15
2	12	20	5
3	16	21	12
4	21	22	12
5	9	23	27
6	7	24	14
7	10	25	16
8	7	26	7
9	6	27	3
10	9	28	2
11	14	29	9
12	14	30	17
13	12	31	16
14	10	32	42
15	6	33	6
16	12	34	10
17	8		
18	9	Total	407

"Some of the wards were in a terrible condition when the contractors began work the beginning of the month," said Mr. Rhode, "but I think we have accomplished more in one week than we did last year in six. The contractors have shown a disposition to push matters, but I was not quite satisfied with the showing made in seven of the wards and have put on extra teams, which will be charged to the contractors.

"I expect trouble, but I do not mean to have any dilatoriness such as there was last year, when I took promises of extra effort which were never kept. I mean now to make a demand for more teams whenever I deem them necessary and if the demand is not complied with immediately I shall put them on myself.

"Last year the contractors had $36,000 more for doing the work than they have this year, and then about a third of them failed. This year the gross appropriation is $257,128. I have made up my mind if we are going to have trouble we might as well have it at once. I shall keep putting on more teams whenever necessary, and when the accumulations have been carted away there will probably be little difficulty in keeping up with the work."

IMPROVE TWELFTH WARD STREETS

Business-Men's Association to Hold an Open Meeting Tonight.

The Twelfth Ward Business-Men's Improvement Association will hold an open meeting tonight in Irwin's Hall, Madison and Paulina streets. Resolutions will be presented asking that Madison street be paved with asphalt from Center avenue to Homan avenue. William Mason, Moses Solomon, W. S. Bogle, Miss Jane Addams, and others have been invited to speak. Every property-owner in this ward has received an invitation to be present at the meeting.

THE TRIBUNE has received a number of communications bearing on this subject. Mrs. Annie Johnson, No. 1243 Wilcox avenue, speaks in behalf of the women to whom to she thinks the improvement of Twelfth Ward streets would be most beneficial. In her opinion the women should be foremost in the attempt to secure better streets. She says the women "are talkers from away back, and when started there is no stopping them," and would like to have their conversation directed toward securing better streets.

E. L. Stevens, No. 1244 West Monroe street, advocates forming two other associations, one to be composed of the employés of those connected with the present association of merchants, and the other to be made up of the patrons of stores on the West Side. These three organizations, he thinks, should meet on the same night and work together in opposition to the shrewd politicians with whom they will have to deal. This, in his opinion, would be an organization which would command respect.

Jake Solos, No. 983 West Harrison street, is anxious for the matter of street improvement to be handled without gloves at the meeting of the association tonight. He thinks the demand for better streets should be made so loud and so often as to command consideration. He says the merchants on Van Buren street are in sympathy with the purpose of the West Madison street people and are expecting in return for this the cooperation of the Madison street merchants when the matter of improving Van Buren street is brought up for consideration.

D. J. Jember, Western avenue and Madison street, says:

"I have two little children, 6 and 8 years old, who go to a school four blocks from home. They are provided with rubbers, yet when they return home they are covered with filth and damp an inch above the rubbers. No wonder there is so much disease out here. I am pleased to see the business-men have started the move. I will tell my wife to speak with our grocer, butcher, baker, and with every man we trade with, and if any of them are not in the Business-Men's Union we will advise them to do so or they will be short a customer. Though the move on the part of the business-men may seem selfish, yet its benefit will be felt by us and our families. I think if the move is successful that it will be the means of having many rent signs taken down and curtains and shades put up in their place."

G. B. Shattick, a barber, writes: "In barber shops you hear whatever is uppermost in a community, and out this way this move is the entire talk. There is one thing certain, it will be a boon for the barber shops. Since the street has been neglected trade has fallen off. Unless something is done many of us will have to close our shops. This move has gone beyond the business-men. I would not be surprised to see the citizens get aroused. A few more articles like that of yours today will make news out in this direction. So keep up the fight."

WARRANT FOR ARREST OF MINISTER

The Rev. Nawocki Charged with Beating a Pupil.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday before Justice Lee for the arrest of the Rev. Stanislaus Nawocki of the Church of St. Mary's of Perpetual Help, charged with beating one of his pupils, Charles Czeslowski, with an iron rod or heavy stick.

The writ will be served today and the case heard as soon as a day can be fixed. The Humane Society, to which the complaint was made, will conduct the prosecution.

The boy, it is charged, was chastised because he admitted attending a Polish turner society in violation of the instructions of Father Nawocki.

Dr. Adam Mackay, who was called to attend the child's injuries, has furnished the society a certificate showing he found well-defined reddish contusions on the boy's left arm, between the shoulder and the elbow, another on the lower part of the left scapula, each accompanied by swelling.

Officer Little of the society made a careful examination of the boy and is prepared to testify in the case to the same effect as Dr. Mackay. Father Nawocki refuses to discuss the matter.

BAPTIST CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED.

New Hyde Park Edifice to Be Formally Opened on Sunday.

Hyde Park Baptist Church will be dedicated on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Dr. J. B. Jackson, assisted by the Rev. James Goodman, will conduct the services, and the Rev. P. S. Henson of the First Baptist Church will preach the dedicatory sermon.

The new building is situated at the corner of Fifty-sixth street and Woodlawn avenue, and when completed will have cost $125,000. It is built of Wisconsin red sandstone and pressed brick. Among other modern features it contains a fully equipped kitchen and a bicycle storage room.

DESERTERS AT FORT SHERIDAN.

Sentenced to Imprisonment for from Eighteen Months to Five Years.

Lieut. H. Paterson, Sergt. August Arnold, and Private Albert Townsend, Troop B, Third Cavalry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, passed through the city yesterday on their return from Fort Sheridan, where they left five prisoners to serve terms of from eighteen months to five years for desertion. They were recently tried by court-martial at Jefferson Barracks. The prisoners were Privates Towner, Ford, Gibbons, Boden, and Hogan.

Ford surrendered himself at the barracks a short time ago, confidently expecting to receive a short sentence, but he got three years.

Hogan has been subsisting on a bread-and-water diet for some time, owing to his refusal to do any work.

AMBROSE PLAMONDON IS VERY ILL.

Relatives Bring Him Home from Hot Springs, Ark.

Ambrose Plamondon, President of the Plamondon Manufacturing company, and one of Chicago's oldest residents, will arrive home at 7 o'clock this morning from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been for his health. He returns in a special car over the Alton road, accompanied by his wife, his son, Charles, and his son-in-law, Dr. J. B. Murphy.

Mr. Plamondon left the city four weeks ago for Mountain Valley, Ark., within fourteen miles of Hot Springs. He improved at Mountain Valley, but suffered a relapse when he went to Hot Springs. His relatives went there on Friday upon hearing of his critical condition, which was a surprise to them.

On Monday it was decided to bring him to his home, No. 36 Throop street. From this it is understood there is little hope of his recovery. Mr. Plamondon came to Chicago in 1857. He was born in Quebec sixty-two years ago and married Miss Cecelia Higgins at Oswego, N. Y., when 19 years of age. After living in Ottawa, Ill., for a time he came to Chicago and went into business, the firm being Palmer & Plamondon.

In 1877 the stock company was formed, of which he is the President. He is a member of the Columbus club, director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, President of the Chicago Pneumatic Malting Construction company, President of the Saladin system of Malting, and is closely identified with Catholic Church affairs.

WEST SIDE POOR RECEIVE RELIEF.

Hebrew Charity Association Makes Its Weekly Distribution.

Upwards of 150 families received relief last night from the West Side Hebrew Charity Association and of these nearly 140 cases are on the regular list for relief, having been duly investigated and found worthy. The distribution took place at Schwerdt's Hall, Jefferson and West Fourteenth streets, in the heart of a district inhabited by the poorest class of Jews.

The goods furnished were chiefly packages of beef. Orders on bakeries accompanied the gifts, and sometimes orders for groceries.

The distribution takes place weekly on Thursday evenings. While there is a great deal of destitution in the district, it is not so widespread as a year ago.

In the crowd last night women and children were more in evidence than men. Sometimes children came alone, representing parents who were ashamed to come themselves. Officers of the association say numbers of persons long settled in Chicago, who lived in comparative affluence years ago, have lost everything and now eke out a subsistence with the aid of charity. Some have to be sought for, as their pride will not allow them, even in their direst extremity, to send their children for relief.

A charity ball will be given under the auspices of the association at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall on Feb. 23, and it is expected it will be the means of making a considerable sum available for the help of the poor.

KRAMER WILL SUE FOR DAMAGES.

Suit to Be Instituted Today for $10,000 for False Imprisonment.

Isaac D. Kramer, who was accused by the police with attempting to burn the flats at No. 2314 Cottage Grove avenue, will bring suit today against Lieut. Joseph H. Thomas and Detectives John M. Tierney and John Skopec of the Twenty-second Street Police Station for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment.

The suit will be brought in the Circuit Court by Attorney W. K. Haynes, who also acted as Mr. Kramer's attorney in his trial when he was acquitted of the charge.

On the night of Jan. 10 an attempt was made to burn the flat at No. 2314, and the next day Detectives Tierney and Skopec called at Mr. Kramer's place and asked Mr. Kramer to go to the police station. Mr. Kramer says he went, and when he arrived he was thrown into a cell and kept there from 9 in the morning till 6:30 at night, although no warrant had been issued for his arrest.

Mr. Haynes, his attorney, said yesterday: "The police acted in an unlawful and high-handed manner. The law expressly says no arrest shall be made without a warrant, and the inquisitorial process shall not be used. After they had locked Mr. Kramer up the officers went back to his office and without a show of authority demanded his books and whatever other articles they wanted and carried them off. When Fire Inspector Conway heard of it he made the police hustle those things back as fast as they could carry them."

Mr. Haynes said when it came to a trial Justice Underwood dismissed the case as soon as the prosecution had produced its evidence.

ADVISES A FRATERNITY BOYCOTT.

Prof. G. C. Howland Criticises the Action of the Omega Club.

Prof. George C. Howland of the University of Chicago has gained the enmity of the Omega boys, who were last week initiated into the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In an open letter to one of the student publications Prof. Howland characterizes the late action of the Omega club as an "escapade" and a "usurpation of the name and insignia of a fraternity." He says to the majority of members of Psi Upsilon the Omega initiation has no value whatever, and advises fraternities already "honorably established at the university not to recognize these interlopers."

The young men thus criticized say, whatever Prof. Howland's private views may be on the subject, he is meddling with what does not concern him when he thus takes up the cudgel in a squabble which is essentially a student affair.

There are sixteen members of Psi Upsilon in the faculty of the University of Chicago, and though Prof. Howland is the only one, so far, to express himself thus forcibly against the Omega club, almost to a man the faculty agrees with him. One of the younger members of the faculty has been heard to offer a bet of $100 the Omega delegates will not be seated at the national convention in May.

WILL TEST INHERITANCE LAW.

Effort to Have John B. Drake Estate Appraised.

The John B. Drake estate, which County Treasurer Kochersperger is seeking to have appraised to determine the amount it should pay under the inheritance tax law, was probated Nov. 22, 1895, at $2,100,000. The case before Judge Carter will test the constitutionality of the inheritance law passed by the last Legislature and in effect July 1.

Under the provisions of the law the Drake estate would be subject to an inheritance tax of $21,000, or $1 for every $100 of the marketable value of the property. Should the law be proven constitutional all inheritances probated later than July 1, 1895, are subject to the tax, which varies with the value of the property.

Judge Kohlsaat refused to allow the petition before the Probate Court, and the County Treasurer presented the matter to Judge Carter of the County Court, who entered the rule upon the executors of the estate, Josephine C. Drake, T. B. Blackstone, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, to answer the petition and show cause why the appraiser should not appointed.

F. G. COWIE FORFEITS HIS BAIL.

Alleged Kidnaper Fails to Appear in Judge Goggin's Court.

When the case of ex-Fire Inspector Fred G. Cowie, charged with kidnaping Bernard H. Hoeffer, was called in Judge Goggin's court yesterday the defendant did not appear, although his witnesses were present. His bonds were declared forfeited and a capias was issued for his arrest. Bernard Rasnow and a man named Alexander, who were indicted with Cowie, have also forfeited their bonds.

Bernard H. Hoeffer, a carpenter living at No. 682 Jefferson street, says Cowie and two companions, Rasnow and Alexander, came to his home one night in October and pretended to put him under arrest. They took him to a deserted place in McHenry County, where they kept him for several days, later turning him over to the Kenosha authorities on a charge of burning a mattress factory at that place. He was liberated after five days in jail. The three men were arrested and gave bonds.

The authorities were unable to locate Cowie yesterday. It is said one of the other defendants has left the country and the other is in Wisconsin.

FEASIBILITY OF THE TERMINALS.

Marine Men Talk of the Proposed Railroad Ferry.

The project of the Wisconsin and Michigan railroad for floating terminals in Chicago brought out a good deal of talk among marine men yesterday, but the opinions of its feasibility were few because of the novelty of the scheme.

"The whole thing is so new," said A. W. Goodrich, President of the Goodrich line, "I can scarcely be said to have any opinion. I should think, however, it would prove an expensive way of handling freight, and the company would find it difficult to compete with the Northwestern and other roads which run into its territory direct from Chicago."

W. M. Egan, the vessel-owner, thinks the cost of transportation will not be lessened by river ferries.

"When the car ferry scheme was first mentioned," a prominent vesselman said, "I confess I did not think much of it. But the line was put into operation, and now the company knows what it can handle freight for. The increase in its facilities indicates it can successfully compete with the all rail lines. People may put their money into an experiment, but they do not keep putting it in, after the test of operation has shown it to be visionary. I fear, however, the expense of the ferry and tug will eat up too much of the freight to make the thing a success."

The Western Transit and Lehigh Valley steamer lines, which trade between Chicago and Buffalo, have lighters, by which freight is gathered up along the river and carried to their boats, in order to save the expense and time of towing big steamers around the river. These lighters have proved successful. The same idea worked out in a car lighter may, it is said, prove equally satisfactory.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. H. W. THOMAS.

Veteran Corps Presents Engrossed Copy Resolutions of Sympathy.

Dr. Hiram W. Thomas was yesterday presented a beautifully engrossed copy of the resolutions of sympathy passed by the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment of Infantry, I. N. G., of which he is the chaplain. The regular meeting of the veterans took place a few days after the death of Mrs. Thomas, and at this meeting it was decided to offer Dr. Thomas a memento alike of the honor in which they held him and of their appreciation of the greatness of the sorrow that had overtaken him.

A committee of three, consisting of George W. Ford, Lawrence M. Ennis, and Charles A. Dew, was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions of condolence and to have a copy engrossed for presentation.

The document being in readiness yesterday the committee visited Dr. Thomas at his residence and placed it in his keeping. It was felt the occasion was not one for display of any kind and there were no formal speeches.

The resolutions express sincere sorrow for the bereavement that overtook their beloved chaplain in the death of his wife on Jan. 5; recounts her virtues as wife and mother and her loving sympathy and inspiration to her husband at all times; and praying that "when earth's campaign is o'er and the beloved chaplain is mustered out, tired and heartsore with the long marches, he may receive a loving welcome into the eternal bivouac."

R. C. GIVINS AS A LECTURER.

Talks on "Success" Before Chicago College Alumni.

Nearly 400 persons attended a meeting of the Chicago College Alumni Association last evening at the college halls, No. 45 Randolph street. This number included about all of the 140 active members of the association. F. B. Virden, Vice-President of the association, presided, and introduced as the speaker of the occasion, R. C. Givins, of the firm of R. C. Givins & Co., who made an address on "Success." It was one of the course delivered before the association by business-men.

After telling of several instances of how business-men got a start he said:

"When you see a young man with a foot-ball curl on the top of his head, smoking a cigaret, who would sooner die than work, you can make up your mind he will not succeed in business. Several of the Eastern colleges are nothing but dude factories; they claim to advance young men in learning, but have turned loose on this world a large army of good-for-nothing sapheads, who believe that to become great and successful they must go into society, drink Manhattan cocktails, pose at matinées, and smoke cigarets. To make a success nowadays business principles are needed."

SCRAPS OF LETTERS GIVE CLEW.

Edward Sammon Now Held in Buffalo for the Chicago Detective.

Detective-Sergeant Hartford leaves Chicago today for Buffalo, N. Y., to bring back Edward Sammon, a young man under arrest in that city, who is wanted in Chicago on the charge of defaulting his bond of $1,200, as well as to answer a charge of entering the residence of his bondsman, Albert Harmon, and stealing $100 worth of property.

Sammon was arrested Jan. 14, charged with highway robbery. His friend, Albert Harmon, No. 83 Moffit street, with whom he lived, believing he had been wrongfully accused, went his bond and he was released. Two days later Sammon, it is said, returned the kindness by robbing his benefactor of everything valuable in the house and immediately left the city.

Scraps of letters which Sammon had torn up were pasted together. One was found to be from a girl in New York, and the other from Sammon to her giving her directions where to address letters to him in Buffalo.

The clews were followed and led to Sammon's arrest.

COMMEND PRESIDENT F. E. CLARKE.

Christian Endeavorers of Quinn Chapel Speak of Bishop Arnett's Case.

The Christian Endeavor Society of Quinn Chapel, through its Secretary, M. Violette Graine, has taken occasion to especially commend the spirit manifested by President Francis E. Clarke and the Endeavorers of Boston in denouncing the managers of certain hotels in that city for refusing to receive Bishop Arnett as a guest.

"The Christian Endeavor Society has sought for the good of the race and has found it in large quantity," said the Secretary. "This host, composed of the very best class of American citizens, is destined to do more toward solving the negro problem, as well as all other gigantic questions of these times, than any other organization now existing. The Anti-Lynching League should have the Endeavor substituted in its stead.

"It is our duty to improve our present opportunities, always remembering, though some may reject us, none can prevent us being industrious, respectable, Christian men and women."

FAVOR THE RETIRED JUDGE BILL.

Judges Grosscup and Blodgett Approve the Measure.

Judge Grosscup is in favor of the bill before both Houses of Congress making retired Judges available for work in the Federal courts. He is one of the originators of the plan, and thinks it a practical way to bring the courts to date.

Judge Grosscup says it will be impossible for his court to avoid getting more and more behind the calendar unless this bill is passed or an additional Judge furnished.

It is proposed to submit to the retired Judges, who may wish to occupy the bench occasionally, such cases as involve patents or those where lawyers may agree on the Judge. Judge Blodgett is also in favor of the plan.

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHERS SKEPTICAL

Not Ready to Give Opinions on Dr. Selle's Discovery.

Local photographers are skeptical about the discovery of Dr. Selle of Brandenburg, who is said to have solved the problem of colored photography. They say not enough details have been made public to give an intelligent opinion as to the value of the discovery.

For one year American photographic specialists have been busy experimenting along the same lines but have failed to secure any satisfactory results.

Should Dr. Selle's discovery prove practical, it is said it will revolutionize the business.

REBATES ON SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Many People Not Aware the Money Is Waiting for Them.

During the present year the City Treasurer has paid out nearly $50,000 in rebates on special assessments. Rebates are being paid out on assessments made shortly after the fire, and they ran through the years up to the present time. As long as there is money in the City Treasury which can be paid out on this account the rebates will be honored.

City Controller Wetherell said yesterday: "Many people don't seem to know there are rebates due them on these special assessments. In past years the money accumulated, and during one of the former administrations $250,000 was turned into the general fund, almost depleting the special assessment fund. We have never failed to honor the claim if properly proved."

It is the intention hereafter to collect only the actual amount of the special assessment if the property-owners will wait a sufficient time for the amount of the assessment to be known.

REUNION OF DARTMOUTH ALUMNI.

President Tucker Will Be the Honored Guest of Chicago Association.

The twenty-first annual reunion and dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of Chicago will take place Thursday, Feb. 20, at the Auditorium Hotel. The dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m. promptly. Previous to the dinner a reception will be held in the south parlors of the Auditorium.

The Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., '61, President of the college, will be the honored guest of the occasion. In addition to the address of the President the speakers of the evening will include R. H. Parkinson, '70; W. S. Forrest, '75; H. J. Barton, '76; and G. W. Saunderson, '77. W. A. Bartlett, '82, will act as toastmaster.

Judge Nathaniel C. Sears, President of the Amherst Alumni Association, and Charles S. Holt, as a representative of the Williams Alumni Association, will also be guests of the association and respond to toasts to Amherst and Williams respectively.

SUES H. G. SMILEY FOR DAMAGES.

American Glue Company Claims He Injured It $10,000.

The American Glue company began a suit in the Superior Court yesterday against Hugh G. Smiley, to recover damages of $10,000 for injury which the company claims was done to its business by defendant.

The plaintiff company alleges it was engaged in the manufacture and sale of an article called "tablet composition," and had $6,000 worth of goods on hand. Smiley, it is charged, announced the composition was patented and he was owner of the patent.

The plaintiffs say Smiley told their customers if they purchased the article they would be prosecuted for damages for infringement of his patent, and the result was plaintiffs lost the material on hand and much trade.

EIGHT MEN ACCEPTED ON THE JURY.

Four More Needed Before Trial of Alleged Trolley Car Robbers Begins.

Eight jurors have been secured to try Jack Carr, John Smith, and Alfred, alias "Sleepy," Burke, accused of being the Evanston avenue trolley car robbers. The jurors are:

R. H. Brewer, No. 18 Edbrooke place.
P. Leptien, No. 722 West Twentieth street.
Michael Curran, No. 643 West Fifty-sixth street.
R. A. Cost, No. 321 Twenty-fourth place.
A. Colledge, No. 374 Dayton street.
Fred Connolly, No. 872 Sixtieth street.
F. McGrow, No. 858 Grand avenue.
R. E. Croker, No. 523 West Fifty-sixth street.

Judge Ball ordered a special venire for fifty talesmen to appear in court this morning.

Mackin Writes Another Letter.

John Mackin, one of the men arrested at the alleged cock-fight in the house of Samuel Brazier, No. 86 Blue Island avenue, on Jan. 26, has again written Acting Chief of Police Ross to inquire what has been done with the policemen who were so rude as to interrupt the amusement of the assembled sports. He asked that punishment be inflicted on the policemen for their action. Chief Ross said nothing would be done in the matter, as the evidence against the cock-fighters is too strong.

To Relieve Criminal Court Pressure.

State's-Attorney Kern will today try to induce Judge Freeman to sit as a criminal Judge for a week or two in order to relieve the Criminal Court of pressing business. State's-Attorney Kern has received a promise from Judge Baker to sit in the Criminal Court after March 1, and if Judge Freeman and Judge Brentano take up Criminal Court work next week the accumulated business will soon be disposed of.

Says Witches Are After Him.

Benjamin Getzler, evidently insane, was brought into the Central Police Station yesterday by his brother-in-law, S. Wertheimer, who asked that the young man be taken care of, saying he had been an inveterate smoker of cigarets. Sergt. Kisselburg asked Getzler what ailed him, and he replied the witches were after him and threatened to carry him away into captivity.

Causes an Explosion.

Tenants of No. 76 Dearborn street were startled at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a loud explosion. Henry Zires was slightly injured and three windows were blown out. Mr. Zires, who opened a vault in his office, failed to detect the odor of gas from a jet accidentally left open on Wednesday evening, and struck a match. The explosion followed.

Charged with Cruelty to Animals.

William Walters, a Stock-Yards commission merchant, was arrested yesterday on warrants issued by Justice Lee charging him with cruelty to animals. The complainant is J. D. Maynes of the Humane Society, who alleges Walters failed to provide some of his cattle with food, water, or shelter for a long time during extremely inclement weather, and allowed an injured steer to lie in the dirt and snow instead of killing it.

Judge Grosscup Passes Sentences.

Judge Grosscup yesterday passed sentence upon the prisoners convicted during the last week. John Gate, implicated in the robbery of the Cortland postoffice, was given three years at Joliet. Of the three West Lake street counterfeiters William Murphy, the leader, was given three years in Joliet, George Reilly two years in the House of Correction at Milwaukee, and Edward Troy one year at the same institution.

Verdict of Suicidal Intent.

Deputy Coroner Carmody yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Mary Vinton, No. 323 Lincoln avenue, who on Wednesday saturated her clothing with kerosene and set fire to it, literally roasting herself alive. The jury returned a verdict that the woman set fire to her clothing with suicidal intent.

Club Will Give Business Lunch.

The Two Million club will give a business lunch at Kinsley's at 1 p. m. on Saturday to discuss the effect of the late bond issue upon the business situation. Nearly every profession and department of trade will be represented by able speakers. The Weber quartet will sing and the mandolin orchestra will furnish music.

Thieves Get Two Overcoats.

While Deputy Clerk Holloway of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was out for lunch yesterday some one entered his office and carried away his overcoat. Several days since United States Commissioner Foote lost his winter protection.

Heart Disease Cause of Death.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of W. F. Laabs of Stewartsville, Minn., who died suddenly in the Grand Central Depot Feb. 4. It revealed that the man died from organic heart disease.

Will Hear Dunlop Motion Tomorrow.

Judge Grosscup has appointed Saturday for the hearing of the motion for a new trial in the Joseph Dunlop case.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

MANN SAID TO BE ON TOP.

RUMOR HAS IT HE HAS MADE FRIENDS IN M'KINLEY CAMP.

By Declaring for the Ohio Man He Is Said to Have Won Over an Inimical Faction—Supposed Effect on His Congressional Aspirations—Feeling Toward the Machine Declared to Have Undergone a Change in Some Political Quarters.

Decided changes of sentiment with reference to the local political situation came about in City Hall circles yesterday. Somebody closely allied to the machine brought to bear an influence in certain directions which not only removed opposition to machine management, but may wipe a few candidates off the slates and bring others on.

One of the moves of the day was made by Ald. Mann, and it was said he thereby strengthened his candidacy for the First District Congressional nomination. By declaring himself favorable to William McKinley for President, it was said, he secured the support of an element that has heretofore been fighting him in the Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Wards.

Several conferences were held during the day between Mr. Mann and the leaders of this faction. Finally they said to him if he would be for McKinley and help them secure a McKinley delegation from that district to the National convention he could have their friendship. It is understood he accepted the terms.

Whether this will have any effect upon John J. Knickerbocker's candidacy is a question still remaining to be settled, although the prediction was made last evening that Mr. Knickerbocker would probably withdraw from the race. One of the leaders declared he was induced to take the field against Mann more for the reason he represents the McKinley sentiment of the district than any other.

"Knowing this to be true," continued the speaker, "Mr. Mann saw the necessity of declaring himself in order to get our votes and he came to the front in a way that left us where we have simply got to be consistent and help him out."

Perry Hull of the Third Ward, John Henry of the Thirty-first Ward, and Health Commissioner Kerr of the Thirty-second Ward are the candidates for district delegates to the St. Louis convention.

The work, however, extended a great deal farther than Mr. Mann's move. Some of the machine managers gave it out as a bit of what they considered good news that their crowd would get the delegation to the county convention from the Eleventh Ward, which has been considered against them, and that what was once known as the "City Hall faction" is to be well represented on the county ticket. Just who is to be favored has not been determined.

Dorsey Patton wants the nomination for Clerk of the Appellate Court and A. R. Porter is after the Circuit Court clerkship. Both live in the Thirty-second Ward. Edward J. Glennon, who aspires to the State's-Attorneyship, is the only county faction candidate for anything on the county ticket down in that section. So it was generally conceded at least one of the two clerkships, most likely that of the Appellate Court, will be given to the city people.

Everything was done in the interest, as the principals asserted, of party harmony and with a view to reaching results satisfactory to the voters.

"ANTI-MACHINE" REPUBLICANS ACT

Formally Call Indignation Meeting—Threaten an Independent Ticket.

The "anti-machine" Republicans are making a determined fight against the holding of the primaries on Feb. 14. Threats are even made of an independent ticket.

The formal call for the indignation mass-meeting to be held in Central Music Hall on Monday night was issued yesterday. It is signed by members of the Union League, Marquette, Lincoln, and Hamilton clubs, and of the Civic Federation. The text of the document follows:

"To the Republicans of Cook County: The integrity of the Republican party in Illinois is in grave danger; the welfare of the whole people is involved; the Republican Central committee of Cook County has taken a step never before taken in our history.

"On Feb. 4, 1896, that committee designated Feb. 14 as the date for holding the primaries, thus allowing only ten days' time in which the people could deliberate upon and select their representatives.

"The action is a blow to the fundamental principle of popular government and tramples upon intelligent, individual right of suffrage.

"This action is a blow to the fundamental Cook County to assemble at Central Music Hall on Monday evening next, the 10th inst., to protest against this action. We do this in the interest of the welfare of the whole people and the good name of Republicanism."

This is signed by:

Charles K. Offield,
B. B. Sunny,
Fred W. Upham,
Francis Beidler,
Sidney C. Eastman,
Elden C. De Witt,
Frank B. Tobey,
J. L. Fulton,
John Farson,
John A. Roche,
Henry S. Towle,
E. F. Cragin,
A. W. Clancy,
C. U. Gordon,
W. P. Williams,
W. H. Chamberlin,
Washington Porter,
A. H. Revell,
S. W. Allerton,
John T. McNulta,
William D. Washburn,
George V. Lauman,
Joseph Powell.

To Postpone Primaries.

An attempt was made yesterday to induce the officers of the State and County Central committees to postpone the primaries for thirty days. The officials sent the visiting committee away with a promise of a definite answer to be given today at the Union League club between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

From individual expressions from members of the central committees it is believed they will refuse to consider the postponement of the primaries, and the machine-made plans will be carried out to the letter in spite of any and all protests from the opposition.

At an informal meeting held at the Union League club on Tuesday it was decided to send a committee of leading Republicans to make a formal demand of the machine men that the primaries be postponed. In the event of the expected refusal of the machine men to consider the proposition it was decided to call a mass-meeting and place an independent ticket in the field. The committee was composed of the Presidents of the four interested clubs, as follows:

S. W. Allerton, Hamilton club, Chairman.
Judge Kohlsaat, Union League club.
Albert Wahl, Lincoln club.
Elden C. De Witt, Marquette club.
Gen. John McNulta.

The committee met at the Union League club at 2 p. m. yesterday. Judge Kohlsaat was in court and could not attend. Mr. De Witt was also detained. The others, after holding a conference, decided to make the round of the Republican committee headquarters.

Work of Committee.

They went first to the Great Northern Hotel, expecting to see Dr. Jamieson. Failing to find him they held a conference with John R. Tanner behind closed doors and then started out to find the County committeemen. An attempt was made to reach William Lorimer by telephone, but he could not be found. Finally Mr. De Witt received word from Vice-President Deneen to the effect he and Mr. Lorimer would call on the committee at the Union League club today and give a definite answer. As this was the best that could be done it was decided to wait.

The news of the active work of the "anti-snapper" committee, as it was called, became known among the machine men, and a considerable crowd gathered about the committee-rooms.

"There is nothing behind this move except what appears on the face of it," said Mr. Allerton. "We are not working in the interests of McKinley's candidacy or for any other man or set of men. We ask that this hasty action of the Central committeemen in calling midwinter primaries be rescinded and the date postponed thirty days or more, in order to give the people a chance to decide on the proper candidates to represent the Republican party. We are willing to abide by the decision of the people, but we don't propose to allow forty politicians to run the party and dictate the nominations."

Mr. De Witt said:

"From what we hear there is little prospect of the postponement of primaries. The machine men refuse on the ground it would bring the different primaries too near together. In answer to that we proposed to postpone the date four or six weeks. We only demand the people be given more time to consider the nominations. Failing in this, we will put an independent ticket in the field."

TWENTY STATES AT PALMER HOUSE.

Delegates Booked for National Convention Time Have All the Rooms.

Besides the National committee twenty States will have their headquarters at the Palmer House during the period of the national convention. Every available room in the house that can be spared from the regular trade has been assigned.

On Tuesday New York and Washington tried to secure accommodations, but could not, owing to the previous engagements of the rooms. Each delegation, however, was given two rooms for the leading men who desire to keep in touch with the National committee.

Following are the States for which rooms have been set aside:

Iowa.
Mississippi.
Oregon.
Maine.
New Hampshire.
Vermont.
South Dakota.
Louisiana.
Indiana.
Colorado.
Connecticut.
Texas.
West Virginia.
Wisconsin.
Michigan.
Alabama.
Nebraska.
Pennsylvania.
Kentucky.

Indiana has set aside for it the largest number of rooms, fifty-one. The total number of rooms reserved for all the delegations, including the two rooms each for New York and Washington, is 463.

"The number of men to be taken care of will approximate 2,000," said Manager Willis Howe yesterday. "We are now filled up, and cannot take another man. There is a desire on the part of delegations to be near the National committee, and when the Palmer House was selected last week we were deluged with applications, and we made the arrangements in the order of their receipt."

E. W. ATKINSON IS A CANDIDATE.

Others Who Say They Are Willing to Serve Their Neighbors.

E. W. Atkinson is a candidate for Alderman in the Thirtieth Ward against John W. Utesch, whose term expires this spring. He was indorsed at a well-attended meeting of anti-Hertz Republicans held in Boulevard Hall last Tuesday night.

C. R. Pfeiffer of the Thirty-second Ward is a candidate for County Commissioner.

Frank Gibert, Henry Severin, and Harry Farwell are candidates for member of the State Board of Equalization in the Sixth Congressional District.

S. Baxter Foster says he is not a candidate for the office of State's-Attorney. He has never engaged in the practice of criminal law.

To Urge H. S. Fitch for Alderman.

There will be a meeting of Third Ward citizens tonight at Unity Hall, No. 77 Thirty-first street, for the purpose of urging Henry S. Fitch to become a candidate for Alderman. The call is signed by George A. Seaverns, C. M. Favorite, John H. Witbeck, Arthur Edwards, W. A. Fuller, Abraham Williams, S. K. Martin, John S. Cooper, D. K. Tenney, L. B. Dixon, F. G. Logan, Westly Dempster, Dr. J. E. Stubbs, Nicholas Martin, C. W. Brega.

Want Ald. Watson Again.

At a meeting of the North End Republican club of the Eleventh Ward held on Wednesday night resolutions were adopted commending Ald. A. H. Watson's course in the Council and calling for the appointment of a committee to confer with him and urge him to become a candidate for reëlection.

Meets Tomorrow Evening.

The German-American Republican and Social club of the Second Ward will hold its annual meeting tomorrow evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock, at Dreier's Hall, No. 1841 State street. The report of the Committee on Ball will be received, followed by an election of officers.

Will Not Support Cullerton.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District will not support Edward Cullerton this year for reëlection to the State Board of Equalization. The leaders have, so it is said, decided to bring out Patrick Canfield against him.

National Republican League Affairs.

The Executive committee of the National Republican League will meet at 10 o'clock on Feb. 19 in the Auditorium Hotel. This will be the last meeting before the St. Louis convention.

District Committee Organizes.

The Senatorial committee of the Seventh Senatorial District organized at No. 534 Monadnock Block yesterday by electing A. W. Nash of Cicero, Chairman, and C. E. Julian of Palatine, Secretary.

Lake View Republican Meeting.

There will be a mass-meeting of Lake View Republicans tonight at Belmont Hall, Belmont avenue and North Clark street. Congressman Foss is to speak.

SETS ASIDE PART OF THE FINDING.

Gen. Merritt Passes on the Crandall Case from Fort Brady.

Gen. Merritt, in Special Order No. 20, issued yesterday, set aside part of the finding of the general court-martial at Fort Brady in passing sentence on Private Henry Crandall.

There has been a rule in the army a private, upon dismissal from the service, be given $5 and a suit of clothes. Last fall the rule was suspended on account of a failure of Congress to make an appropriation. Private Crandall was found guilty of desertion and sentenced to Fort Sheridan's penitentiary for one year. He was ordered to be deprived of all pay, except $10, which was to be given him in lieu of the $5 and the clothes formerly allowed.

Gen. Merritt, in approving of the finding of the court, set aside the $10 pay allowance, on the ground, "It is not believed to be the function of a court-martial to take upon itself the duty of providing means for the care of dishonorably discharged soldiers after their separation from military service. This is a matter which primarily belongs to the consideration of the War Department and of Congress, and might, in the absence of action on the part of either of them, be considered by the reviewing officer in the exercise of the pardoning power delegated to him by law."

A bill is now pending in Congress to restore the old allowance.

HOLDS AN EXHIBITION AND ELECTION.

Competitive Tailors' Association Meets at the Palmer House.

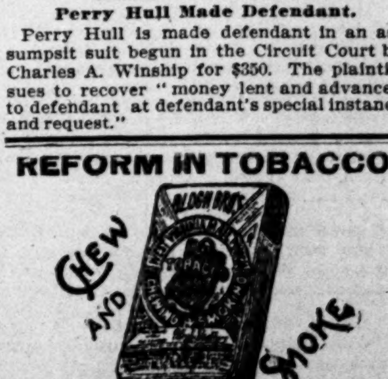
The competitive exhibition of the Custom Tailors' Association was held yesterday at the Palmer House. The Committee on Awards spent the morning in inspection. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John E. Peltz, Richmond, Ind.
Vice-President—John A. Carlston, Kankakee, Ill.; S. S. Jackson, Zanesville, O.
Corresponding Secretary—S. P. Delaney, Evansville, Ind.
Recording Secretary—F. W. Vance, Chicago.
Financial Secretary and Treasurer—George H. Huntoon, Jacksonville, Ill.
Trustees—Charles J. Stein, Chicago, two years; G. S. Evans, Uhrichsville, O., one year.

Addresses were made by S. S. Jackson on "Pants," and S. S. Pabst, Hamilton, Ont., on "Coats." In the evening the annual dinner of the association was held.

Perry Hull Made Defendant.

Perry Hull is made defendant in an assumpsit suit begun in the Circuit Court by Charles A. Winship for $350. The plaintiff sues to recover "money lent and advanced to defendant at defendant's special instance and request."



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The better qualities are Rogers, Peet & Co.'s goods.

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BANKRUPT STOCK
Men's Shoes
MUST BE SOLD
Before March 1st. Every gentleman in Chicago who knows how well Smith & Stoughton's Shoes wear will rush for 3 or 4 pairs at once.
Two Stores { Palmer House. 80 Adams-st.
Fixtures For Sale in Both Stores.

She Bade Him
"make his feet glad" and her eyes glad by throwing away his present footwear and purchasing a pair of
SelzRoyalBlue
$4.00 Shoes
COMFORTABLE, STYLISH AND DURABLE.
Made by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago. Largest shoe makers in the United States.
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Of the best Society of the Nation.
THE SUPERB HOTEL EASTMAN IS NOW OPEN.
THE MAGNIFICENT ARLINGTON
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Is reached in forty-eight hours from New York, by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. Highest class passenger steamers are dispatched every ten days from Santa Cruz, and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For particulars apply to
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THE NORTHERN WINTER RESORT.
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Chicago Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art
SAMUEL KAYZER, Director, Auditorium Building. Finest corps of instructors in America. All branches taught. Send for catalogue.

BARRED BY UNCLE SAM.

ANTI-PRIZE-FIGHT BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Bill Is Sent at Once to the President and Assurances of His Signature Received—Its Effect Immediate—War Department Notified of Its Passage and Arrangements to Send Troops on Short Notice Perfected—Necessity for Troops Is Doubted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Few bills have passed through the American Congress with the celerity of that which was introduced to prevent the prize-fight in the neighborhood of El Paso, Tex. The bill was first offered in the House early in the session yesterday, was objected to, amended in an informal meeting of the Judiciary committee, and rushed through the House by unanimous consent. It was delayed only by the necessity of its being printed, and was scrutinized by the committee, signed by the Clerk, and brought over to the Senate today. That body, contrary to all its previous positions, and, in fact, contrary to the expectations of the friends of the bill, took up the measure at once, and without even so much as referring it to a committee passed it within five minutes after it was first brought up for discussion. Before nightfall it was on its way to the President, and assurances were received that it would be signed.

It goes into effect at once, and the law officers of the government have agreed to telegraph instructions to the proper authorities in New Mexico and the Indian Territory, while the War Department has already been unofficially informed of the passage of the bill through Congress, and arrangements have been made to forward troops on short notice from various forts in the vicinity of the proposed battle ground.

The Representatives from New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma say that the mere passage of the bill will be sufficient to prevent the fight taking place on American soil, as the character of the Deputy Marshals in the Western Territories is sufficient to terrify even the most devoted prize-fighting enthusiast. It is generally believed that there will not be the slightest necessity for calling out the troops, as the average frontier Deputy Marshal is an expert in the use of the long-barreled revolver, and a posse of half a dozen of these vigilant officers would not hesitate to attack the largest prize-fighting crowd ever gathered together. Western Representatives and Senators believe there will be no necessity to arrest any one and that the fight, if it does take place at all, will have to be pulled off in Old Mexico.

The principal feeling in Congress in connection with the law was one of chagrin that the Federal statutes did not provide a means whereby the Governors of the Territories could prevent such fights as the one proposed, and they therefore hastened to correct the deficiency with a speed almost unknown in the annals of Congress.

The army officers on duty at the War Department are prepared to do all in their power to execute the provisions of the Catron bill if called upon when the bill becomes a law. The procedure of setting in motion the machinery of the army would be for the Governor of New Mexico or any Territory which may be the scene of the unlawful gathering to call upon the United States Marshal of the Territory to act, and he might, if he felt it to be necessary, call upon the military for the assistance of the United States troops. The War Department authorities say they have an ample force of troops in New Mexico and adjacent to the border to take care of any number of sports who would likely be there to take chances of arrest on charges of felony by attending a prize-fight.

While recognizing the probability of the enactment of the Catron bill army officers feel confident that the services of the troops will not be called for, believing that the law will compel an abandonment of the project to pull the fight off in the Territory.

Stuart Still Sanguine.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—This city was thrown into a storm of excitement today by rumors to the effect arrangements were being made to pull off the fight between Maher and Fitzsimmons tomorrow at noon and a crowd swarmed around Dan Stuart's headquarters all this afternoon. Stuart was complacency itself and each newspaper man who approached him received the answer:

"With my compliments to Congress you can say the Catron bill cuts no figure with my carnival. Those who are in El Paso on the 14th can, if they so desire, have the pleasure of seeing Maher and Fitzsimmons do battle for the championship of the United States."

Everybody here is still confident they will The city is crowded with sports tonight. John Quinn, "Buck" Connelly, and Jim Hall are down from Maher's training quarters, and, together with Fitzsimmons, "Bat" Masterson, and a number of newspaper men, formed an interesting group at Dan Stuart's headquarters tonight. Fitzsimmons declared to the party he was never in better condition, and his appearance confirmed his words.

A large crowd of sports arrived tonight from San Francisco and Seattle.

Buchanan and Powers, who have the contract for building the platform and private boxes for the carnival, doubled their force of workmen today and are working tonight.

"Bat" Masterson wired his Denver friends tonight to come on to El Paso.

Amateurs to Box at C. A. A.

The Chicago Athletic Association will hold an amateur boxing tournament on Saturday, Feb. 29. The classes will be 105 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, and 145 pounds. Prizes will be given to the winners of first and second in each event.

Virginia Makes Pugilism a Felony.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A bill was introduced in the Virginia Legislature today, in accordance with the Governor's recommendations, to make glove contests a felony and punishable by not less than one or more than five years in the penitentiary.

Burns to Meet Malone.

"Farmer" Burns will meet W. L. Malone, who stood off Dan McLeod two weeks ago, tonight at Sam T. Jack's.

TO PLAY THEIR FIRST MATCH GAME.

C. A. A. and Tattersall's Hockey Teams Meet Tonight.

The first match game of hockey to be played in Chicago this season between orgaized teams will take place tonight at Tattersall's Rink. The contest will be between the Chicago Athletic hockey team, which is about to start for a tour of Canada, and the regular Tattersall team. In spite of the lack of sufficient chances to practice both teams are in fairly good condition, and play a fast game. As the Athletics leave on Monday on their Canadian tour their game tonight will be watched with interest.

Both teams are composed almost without exception of old hockey players. Capt. Parkyn of the C. A. A. team has at various times been secretary of the Ontario Hockey Association, and Captain of the Queen's University, Toronto University, Victoria club, and Minnesota University hockey teams, besides being an adept at football and half a dozen other outdoor sports. O'Brien, Smith, Hoagland, and Weed are also old football players, and clever with a hockey stick. Mulligan is a sprinter, fast skater, and lacrosse player besides being a hockey specialist, and Wonham belonged to four clubs in Canada.

On the Tattersall team Moore, Miller, and Woods are all crack skaters and old hockey experts. Milligan is a cross country rider of national reputation in Canada, and Wyley, Hill, and Erickson are old Canadian hockey players. An effort has been made to make the affair a social turnout, as hockey games are in the East and in Canada, and a number of parties have been formed to witness the game. The line-up will be as follows:

Athletics.	Position.	Tattersall's.
Smith	Goal	Erickson
O'Brien	Point	Moore
Parkyn [Capt.]	Cover Point	Milligan
Hoagland	Left Wing	Hill
Mulligan	Left Center	Woods
Weed	Right Center	Miller [Capt.]
Wonham	Right Wing	Wyley

COLLEGE SPORTS NEED CONTROL.

President Eliot Reports Favorably on Harvard Athletics.

Athletics at Harvard under the supervision of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports have enjoyed a healthy growth and are confined within proper boundaries. President Eliot emphasizes this fact and the necessity of the control of athletics in the general tone of his annual report to the overseers of the university. The report on athletics is devoid of anything radical in the way of prohibiting sports of any kind or suggested rules for reforms deemed necessary. The work of the Committee of Control during the last thirteen years is reviewed by President Eliot and the work and the aims of the committee are epitomized as follows:

It will be observed that the various rules adopted within the last thirteen years have had several different objects in view: First, to secure the physical safety of the players as far as possible; second, to keep the players up to minimum at least of college work; third, to reduce the number of contests and to prevent contests in Cambridge from interfering with the work of the college; fourth, to preserve the college character of the contests themselves and of the training therefor; fifth, to exclude all players who are not genuine students and amateurs; and, sixth, to procure a proper use of the money derived from the sports.

FOOTBALL MEN BEGIN PRACTICE.

University of Chicago Team Will Develop Its Players Early.

Coach Stagg of the University of Chicago is about to begin football practice in midwinter. As soon as Marshall Field can be cleaned of snow and ice all the available material that is not now occupied in baseball will be put in training for football. Stagg's reason for the new move is that so many of last season's best football players have left or are about to leave the university some radical measure is necessary if Chicago is to have a winning team next year. The idea is to develop those men who showed some promise as members of the "scrub" team last season, and to bring out all the good material that can be found among the freshmen who have recently entered the university. No signals will be used, but the practice will consist in elementary football work, such as punting, running with the ball, blocking, tackling, and falling.

ATHLETES TO FORM A LEAGUE.

California, Yale, and Princeton Teams Will Compete in May.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6.—Special.]—Capt. Louis Merwin of the university track team says Berkeley will join with Yale and Princeton in forming a great athletic alliance. As soon as the alliance is formed the athletes at Berkeley will make plans to go East and take part in championship games scheduled for May. In a few days a letter will be received from the Yale-Princeton Athletic committee, making a formal offer to the Californians to join the league and send representatives to games to be played at New Haven in May. Capt. Merwin says the correspondence up to date is such as to justify the statement Berkeley will meet the best athletes in the country in May.

"Uncertain preliminaries," he said, "have to be gone through before we can make the whole scheme public. It may be said almost certain Berkeley will be in the great athletic league."

FAVORITES CAPTURE THE PRIZES.

Results at Yesterday's New Orleans Races—Pooling on Today's Events.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6.—Sixty-fifth day Crescent Jockey club's meeting. Weather fine; track heavy. Summaries:

First race, $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, 1 mile, selling—Dick Behan, 113 pounds [Caywood], 11 to 5, won handily by a length; Little Billie, 102 [Matthews], 30 to 1, second; Chicot, 101 [J. Hill], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:49. Chenoa, Lawless, Fritzie, Adah L., Minnie Mackin, Invade, and Mendicant also ran. Billie 10 to 1 place.

Second race, $200, maiden 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, 6 furlongs—Lena, 100 pounds [D. Davis], 10 to 1, won driving by a head; Tony Day, 102 [Mason], 6 to 1, second; Raviola, 102 [Sherrer], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. The Eel, Flame, Nectar, Running Maggie, Queen Lil, Judge Cook, The Shark, and Maggie Harris also ran. Day 2 to 1 place.

Third race, $250, 3-year-olds, selling, 6 furlongs—War Song, 112 pounds [Thorpe], 9 to 1, won pulling up by three lengths; Sisseretta, 112 [Sims], 1 to 2, second; Georgie Smith, 110 [J. Hill], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Bertrand, Joab, Peanuts, Albert S., and Murphy also ran. No place betting on Sisseretta.

Fourth race, $300, handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, 1 mile—Tancred, 103 pounds [D. Davis], 5 to 1, won easily by a length; Clarus, 102 [N. Hill], 15 to 1, second; Eaglebird, 106 [J. Hill], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¼. Constantine, George W., Judge Debouse, Robert Latta, Dave Pulsifer, and Wedgefield also ran. Clarus 8 to 1 place.

Fifth race, $250, 4-year-olds and upward, selling, 7 furlongs—Balk Line, 107 pounds [Thorpe], even, won easily by five lengths; Coronet, 107 [T. Murphy], 15 to 1, second; Beatifice, 107 [L. Jones], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:35½. Maxima, Hawthorne Belle, Montevideo, Jimmy R., imp. Sonnemara, Simrock, Kindora, and Bessie Stebbins also ran. Coronet 5 to 1 place.

Sixth race, $200, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, 1 mile—Ondague, 102 pounds [T. Murphy], 15 to 1, won driving by half-length; Pert, 89 [Clay], 3 to 1, second; Hulbert, 107 [Thorpe], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½. Hippogriff, Ed Glenn, Jack Bradley, Newhouse, Satinet, Potsdam, Rightmore, and Virginite also ran. Pert even money place.

At San Francisco.

First race, 3½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Zamar won, Tom Wheeler second, Investigator third. Time, :43½.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—Clacquer won, Minnie Cee second, The Judge third. Time, 1:16½.

Third race, 1 mile, handicap—Logan won, Yankee Doodle second, Perseus third. Time, 1:41½.

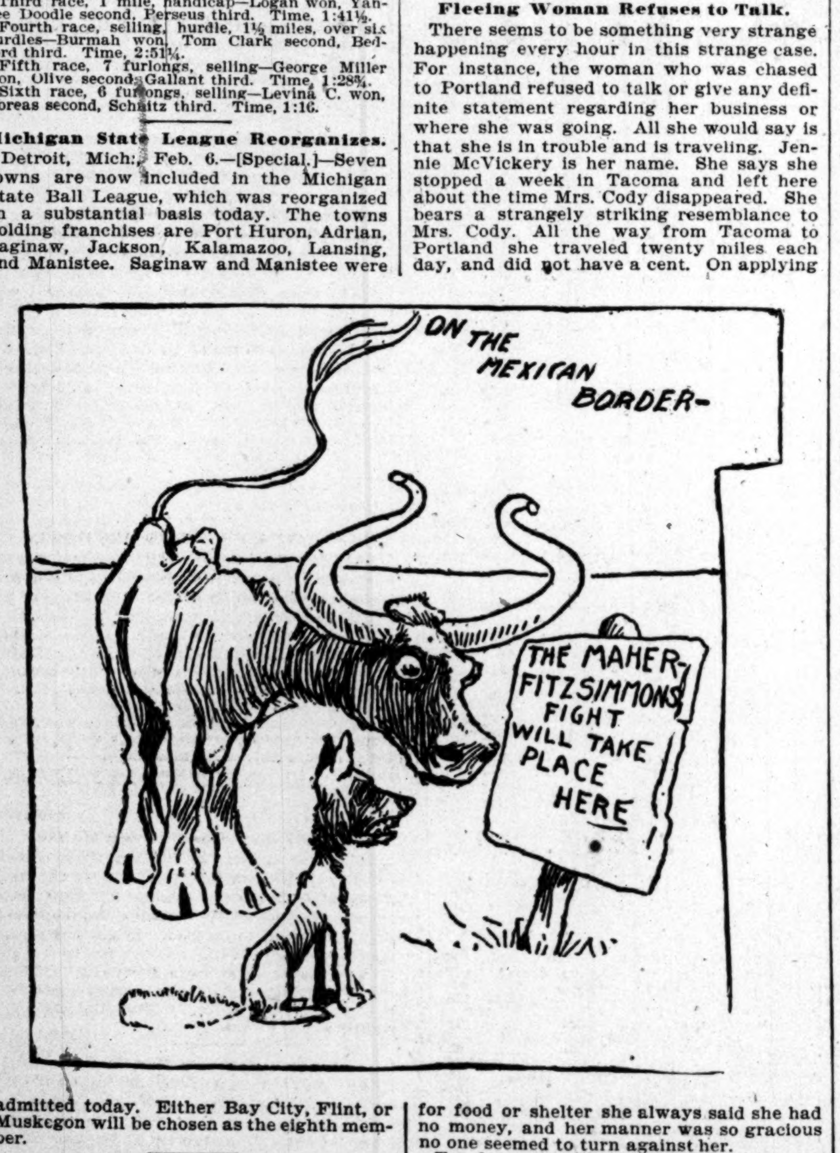
Fourth race, selling, hurdle, 1½ miles, over six hurdles—Burmah won, Tom Clark second, Bedford third. Time, 2:51¼.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—George Miller won, Olive second, Gallant third. Time, 1:28¾.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Levina C. won, Boreas second, Schaitz third. Time, 1:16.

Michigan State League Reorganizes.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Seven towns are now included in the Michigan State Ball League, which was reorganized on a substantial basis today. The towns holding franchises are Port Huron, Adrian, Saginaw, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, and Manistee. Saginaw and Manistee were admitted today. Either Bay City, Flint, or Muskegon will be chosen as the eighth member.



ON THE MEXICAN BORDER-
THE MAHER-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT WILL TAKE PLACE HERE

Last Game to Decide Championship.

Marquette and St. Patrick indoor baseball teams finish their league series on Sunday afternoon. These clubs are tied for first place, and the result of the game will decide the championship.

North Shore Team Sends Challenges.

H. A. Kliene, No. 264 Madison street, manager of the North Shore indoor baseball team, has challenged the La Grange and Idlewild teams for championship games.

Indoor Baseball at the Oakland Club.

The Oakland club's first match game of indoor baseball will be played with the Art Institute team tonight at the Oakland club.

Mass-Meeting of Yale Students.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Manager De Sibour of the Yale crew announced tonight there would be a mass-meeting of Yale undergraduates before it was definitely decided to send a crew to the Henley regatta. This action was taken owing to the criticism of the navy management in arranging for Yale to enter the Henley race without consulting the undergraduate body.

Curling Clubs Contest for Medals.

The second game betweetn the Milwaukee and Chicago Curling clubs for the O. W. Robertson medal will be played today at Tattersall's, Sixteenth and State streets. The ice is in fine condition, and some fine playing should result. Each club will play six rinks.

Maggioli Defeats Thatcher.

Maggioli defeated Thatcher last night in the fifty-point three-cushion carrom contest at the Bensinger billiard hall by a score of 50 to 48. A large crowd of billiard enthusiasts witnessed the game. It was interesting and evenly contested from the beginning.

CLEW IS A FALSE ONE.

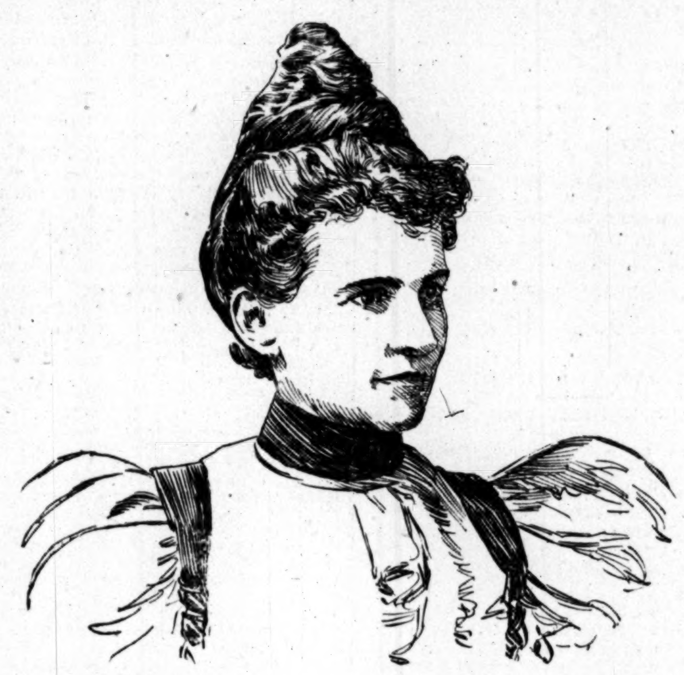
FLEEING WOMAN PROVES NOT TO BE THE MISSING MRS. CODY.

After Having Been Positively Identified by Several Persons the Husband's Hopes Are So Aroused the Disappointment Causes Him to Cry Like a Child—Mystery Deepens as Reports Are Investigated—Rewards Offered for Even a Clew.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A. B. Cody of Chicago was overwhelmed with grief this morning on finding the woman who has been trailed to North Portland or Woodstock, in the State of Oregon, was not his wife.

Yesterday he was glad in the belief that he would soon find Mrs. Cody. "We will have her sure tomorrow," he said to the detectives as the train sped into Oregon last night. Every indication pointed to finding the mysterious woman who has for days been fleeing to be the woman who so mysteriously disappeared from this city last Friday noon.

Over a dozen people identified the runaway as Mrs. Cody when they were shown a picture of the latter. W. H. Welch, a Portland detective who is working north from that city to meet detective Ike Evans of this city, felt sure he had located Mrs. Cody when a bright school mistress positively identified her as the woman the officers were trailing. Welch had the school mistress go to Portland to identify Mrs. Cody.



MRS. A. B. CODY, THE MISSING CHICAGO WOMAN.

Identified by a Photograph.

On the train the school mistress met Mr. Cody and party and from the pictures exhibited by him of his wife she was more positive there was no doubt about finding Mrs. Cody in Woodstock at the home of the Rev. Mr. Holt, a Presbyterian minister, where she had been directed to go. This raised Mr. Cody's expectations still higher, and he led in the eager search for Mr. Holt's home, only to find the woman was positively not his wife.

"It was a pitiful sight," said Detective Evans tonight. "In fact, it was so pitiful I could not stand it. I had to leave the house after the meeting between Mr. Cody and the strange woman. Mr. Cody broke down and cried like a baby. It must have been a great shock to him. He is a fine gentleman, and, although he does not seem to be overwealthy, he does not hesitate to encourage any expense that bids fair to give some clew to the whereabouts of his missing wife.

Fleeing Woman Refuses to Talk.

There seems to be something very strange happening every hour in this strange case. For instance, the woman who was chased to Portland refused to talk or give any definite statement regarding her business or where she was going. All she would say is that she is in trouble and is traveling. Jennie McVickery is her name. She says she stopped a week in Tacoma and left here about the time Mrs. Cody disappeared. She bears a strangely striking resemblance to Mrs. Cody. All the way from Tacoma to Portland she traveled twenty miles each day, and did not have a cent. On applying for food or shelter she always said she had no money, and her manner was so gracious no one seemed to turn against her.

Ten days ago a Mrs. J. P. Austin, the wife of the postmaster at Shuwah, Clallam County, in this State, ran away with her three children. She also somewhat resembles Mrs. Cody, but as the woman overtaken at Portland has no children it is not believed she is Mrs. Austin, unless she has made away with her children. Austin is in pursuit of his wife in the hope of securing the children. Mrs. Austin is headed for Texas, where her people live.

Reward Offered for a Clew.

Detective Welch started an independent investigation here by advertising in the papers tomorrow morning for the woman who purchased the revolver here on Friday, and who was believed to have been Mrs. Cody. He believes this will settle the point as to whether she did purchase a revolver and intended to kill herself. In the meantime the bay is being dragged. A boathouse man on the Ocean docks reported to police headquarters that he had seen a woman answering Mrs. Cody's description go aboard a boat and act as if she were going to jump overboard. Immediately a force of men were put to work prodding the bottom of the neighboring slips. They used long poles with hooks at the end, but hours of searching in that direction failed to find any trace of the missing woman.

Tonight Chief of Police Smith was summoned to South Tacoma to consult with Mr. Cody regarding a further systematic search. Liberal rewards are being offered for the recovery of Mrs. Cody dead or alive. One hundred dollars will be paid for even a clew that will result in locating the missing woman.

Theory of Chief of Police Minto.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Minto has returned to his former belief that when Mrs. Cody is found it will not be far from Tacoma and that she will be dead. The same afternoon she disappeared a woman answering her description bought a cheap revolver at a gun store and was nervous and trembling while making the purchase. The proprietor of the gun store and a friend in the store at the time have positively identified the photograph of Mrs. Cody as that of the woman who made the purchase.

MODEST GIRL RESENTS A PINCH.

Chicago Traveling Man Is Nearly Mobbed at Decatur.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—W. W. Reed, a traveling man for a Chicago trunk house, today, while slightly intoxicated, caused a sensation in the dining-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Miss Daisy Kimball, a modest girl, was waiting on Reed, who took the liberty to pinch her as she passed him. The girl promptly resented the insult by dashing a cup of water into Reed's face.

Reed, in a rage, got up and kicked the girl. This brought the hotel employés to the table. They ejected Reed, and in the hall Frank Mallory, the steward, hit him in the face, blacking one of his eyes.

The dining-room was filled with traveling men, and all took the part of the girl. A few wanted to mob Reed. Warrants were sworn out on both sides, but the prosecution was dropped. Charles Laux says he has barred Reed from ever stopping at the hotel again.

BRUTAL MURDER NEAR JACKSON.

Details Kept from the Public for Fear of a Lynching.

Jackson, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Jerry Scott, colored, living just outside the city, was arrested this afternoon charged with the murder of his little daughter. The child was but 7 years old, and from the appearance of the little body and all that can be learned of her treatment her murder must have been horrible. There is scarcely a spot on the body that is not either cut, bruised, or burned. It is thought he whipped the last spark of life from her little body. The public is not allowed to see the remains, the authorities fearing the sight of it would so arouse the feelings of the people that lynching would follow.

MICHIGAN WILL BE HEARD FROM.

Track and Field Candidates Getting Down to Work.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The candidates for the University of Michigan track team are now getting down to work in the Waterman gymnasium. No formal call was issued for men, but when the freshmen began work two weeks ago Capt. LeRoy announced that from that time forth all men who expected to do anything on the track and field next spring should report at the gymnasium at least three times a week. Just how many there are cannot be told, but undoubtedly there will be about 100 candidates for the team. Hurdlers, high-jumpers, and pole-vaulters get practice regularly on the main floor of the gymnasium, and shot-putters work in the basement under the direction of Keene Fitzpatrick. At present there would seem to be a dearth of sprinters and mile runners, with some excellent material in sight for the middle distance runs and mile walk. A good number are also working at the high and low hurdles. In the field events broad-jumpers and weight-men are, as usual, scarce, but there are plenty of high-jumpers and some very promising pole-vaulters.

F. M. Hall, who won the shot put at Chicago last June at 44 feet ¾ inch, is in the university, but not available because of his having coached a football team. LeRoy is expecting a reinstatement from the A. A. U and if he does not receive it will resign the Captaincy and retire from athletics.

Of the new men not much can yet be said, though some of them came here with good reputations. The freshmen are the most enthusiastic athletic class that ever entered the university. C. C. Adams is freshman track manager, and is training at the pole vault and broad jump. Other Chicagoans among them are C. S. Aver, H. J. Polkey, R. E. Reilly, and several others. H. T. Tryon of Cushing Academy, Mass., is vaulting close to ten feet and walking in splendid form.

Michigan will, of course, not be represented at the Western Inter-Collegiate A. A. meet in Chicago next June, having withdrawn from that association because of the spirit that was manifested in dealing with it last June. Instead, it will seek to supply the place of this meet by one or more local meets and by sending men to the American inter-collegiate games at New York next May. It is not expected that a full team will be sent, but every one who shows good enough form to warrant the expectation that he will win a point will go East.

No definite arrangement has yet been made for a dual meet. Overtures were made to the University of Chicago for a permanent set of games in Chicago Decoration day like the old Yale-Harvard games. Stagg, however, didn't think the venture would be a paying one, as Chicago is not yet strong enough in track athletics to be a drawing card against Michigan, and therefore wished to postpone the plan for a year or more. There has been some talk of a dual meeting with the University of Illinois, but no negotiations have been made.

THEY ASK FOR ANOTHER HEARING.

Circuit-Chasers' Sentences May Be Reconsidered.

Fred Gerlach, the local member of the L. A. W. Racing Board, will leave tomorrow for Baltimore to attend a meeting of the Racing Board on Sunday afternoon to consider the reopening of the question of the permanent suspension of Titus, Murphy, and Cabanne. The circuit chasers who are now debarred from all tracks under league control will appear before the board to defend themselves against the charges under which they were suspended and to present additional evidence in proof of their innocence of the charge of fixing races. Other suspensions and transfers will come up before the board for reconsideration. The transfer of Jesse Curry of Aurora to the professional class will be brought up for reconsideration, and it is probable he will be put back in Class B.

Trotters Bring Low Prices.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Woodard & Shanklin sale, which closed today, shows that trotting horses are yet low. On the first day seventy-four head were disposed of for a total of $12,545, an average per head of $167. The second day eighty-five head brought $13,085, average $154. The third day eighty-nine head brought $10,085, average $114; and today, the fourth and last day, seventy-three head sold for $7,635, average $104 per head. During the four days 321 head passed under the hammer for $43,360, a general average of $135 per head. There were no high prices realized today.

Pool-Selling Given a Blow.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The House of Delegates today by a vote of 63 to 12 ordered to its engrossment the Maupin bill to prevent gambling. It is aimed chiefly at pool-selling at Alexander Island and St. Asaph, but prohibits bookmaking and pool-selling and other forms of gambling under all circumstances. The bill was fought by horse breeders, who wanted a bill passed to legalize pool-selling for fifteen days in the fall and fifteen days in the spring. The opponents of the Maupin bill never had any hope of defeating it in the House, but they say it will not pass the Senate.

Where the Cigars Come From.

Tampa, Fla., is a Cuban city, a large proportion of the population being Cubans engaged in the manufacture of cigars.

BIG FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS

STOVE-MAKING CONCERN OF FILLEYS GOES TO THE WALL.

Known as the Excelsior Manufacturing Company and Supposed to Be in First-Class Financial Trim—Lack of Ready Money and an Unsuccessful Effort to Reorganize the Cause of the Assignment—Figures Not Given.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—The Excelsior Manufacturing company, a large stove-making concern of which Giles F. Filley Sr. is President, made an asignment late this afternoon. Charles H. Filley, Vice-President of the company, made the announcement after he had been in consultation all day with the other officers and their attorneys. Several years of bad business and a lack of ready money led to this step, but an effort will be made to reorganize the company. The amount of liabilities is not known at present, but the assets are large, including $280,000 worth of stock on hand.

Just previous to the assignment three mortgages of and a deed of trust were filed in the Recorder's office. One mortgage is to the State Bank for $67,600, securing notes dated from Dec. 5 last. It is on a lot of pig iron. The second mortgage is to Robert E. Filley, Treasurer of the company, and is on sheet iron. It is for $2,985. The third is to Giles F. Filley, President, to secure notes indorsed by him aggregating $55,500, and is on the stock of stoves. The deed of trust is also to Giles F. Filley and is for $55,500 on real estate held by the company.

Rumors that the firm was in financial straits were circulated on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange as early as 10 o'clock and caused considerable surprise, as the company was rated high by the commercial agencies, while the firm's credit has been rated from $750,000 to $1,000,000. No verification of the rumors could be had until the announcement was made by Vice-President Filley.

Charles H. Filley, the financial man of the house, told the story of their troubles after the failure had been made public.

Causes Assigned by C. H. Filley.

"We have been considering for some time," he said, "the advisability of reorganization. A month ago the Board of Directors met and voted full power to the officers to take such steps as they deemed best under the circumstances. The fact that we were talking about reorganization became bruited about. We knew nothing of this at first, but we soon discovered it when drafts from our creditors began coming in to us. Eastern dealers drew upon us before their bills were due. We thought it a little strange, but we paid them as fast as they came.

"In the meantime we had decided to go out of the tin-plate and tinware business, and our stock in that line was offered for sale. This tended only to increase the insistence of the rumor that we were about to go under. Inquiries came on from all directions, and some of our friends came to us with offers of financial aid.

In Straits for Ready Money.

"All these offers we felt forced to decline, but we were in bad straits for ready money. Three bad years in succession had played havoc with us. The years of 1893 and 1894 were those of the panic, and on top of them came this warm winter, which was bad for the heating stove business. We took stock on the first of the year and found that we had $280,000 worth of stoves on hand but no cash. We saw that we must reorganize, because we needed money to carry on our manufacturing business.

"In order to get our affairs in the right shape we decided to take some men with capital into the company. Some gentlemen came from Detroit, and a couple of gentlemen from Nashville investigated. The latter seemed greatly pleased with the outlook, but at the last moment they backed out. There was nothing left for us to do but assign.

"Aside from the need of money to carry on our business we were in very good shape. We could close out and have a good deal left, but we do not wish to do that. We own all our own patents and trademarks, which are very valuable, and we think we are in a way to do a tremendous business if we can get on our feet again."

The Excelsior Manufacturing company was the outgrowth of the firm of Giles F. Filley & Co., which was founded in 1849. The founder of the original firm was Giles F. Filley, who was the inventor of what was known as the hot air flue. In time the business grew to such proportions that the company was reorganized, the sons, Frank, Giles F., and Charles H., being taken in as partners. Several hundred men are employed in the factory.

CHARGE FRAUD IN THE COMPANY.

Attorney-General Is After the Fond du Lac Power and Railway Company.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There was served on the Fond du Lac Light, Power and Railway company today a complaint in an action instituted by the Attorney-General to dissolve the corporation, of which W. G. Decelle is President, to wind up its affairs under the direction of a receiver, and that its assets be applied towards the payment of costs and the debts and liabilities of the corporation.

This action, brought about by Gen. E. S. Bragg, as attorney for Elihu Colman, H. F. Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Central railway and the First National Bank of Chicago, is the continuation of a legal contest for possession of the local electric plant. Elihu Colman is now in possession. Recently he arranged to sell it to H. F. Whitcomb, whereupon W. G. Decelle commenced a suit for the recovery of the property, alleging that Colman, as his attorney, procured the title by unprofessional means.

The substance of the complaint of the Attorney-General is that certain parties connected with the management of the Great Western Manufacturing company, a corporation organized in the State of Iowa, and doing business in Chicago, conspired with W. G. Decelle to do a fraudulent business in the State of Wisconsin. Decelle, it is alleged, came here as a promoter, organized the company for $100,000, had no funds, and issued bonds, the aim being to swindle the public.

FIRM OF R. & H. ADAMS ASSIGNS.

Cotton Manufacturers of New York Fail for Half a Million.

New York, Feb. 6.—Robert Adams, carrying on business under the name of R. & H. Adams, manufacturers of cotton goods, with offices at No. 16 Greene street, assigned today without preferences to Charles F. Shade. The failure is said to involve $500,000.

The firm has been in existence for fifty years and has had a high reputation. The attorney for the assignee said that the liabilities of the firm are about $500,000.

As the debts due Adams are widely scattered it is impossible, the attorney said, to accurately estimate the assets.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 6.—The Columbia Spring company, doing business in several States and with headquarters at Newport, Ky., filed a deed of assignment to John M. Kennedy of New York in the Probate Court here today. The assignee gave a bond for $120,000. The debts of the company aggregate $172,487, while the value of property turned over to the assignee is not stated.

COLUMBIA SPRING COMPANY FAILS.

Headquarters at Newport, Ky., but with Many Large Branches.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Columbia Spring company, incorporated in Newport, Ky., and doing business through branch houses all over the country, filed deeds of assignment in several places where they do business this morning.

The assignee for the Newport property is John M. Kennedy. Assets, $250,000; liabilities, $208,824. The sum of $172,487 is now due to creditors, and paper is out for $36,336, due within the next four months.

The firm owns property in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., Hammond, Ind., Cleveland, Canton, O., and Bridgeport, Conn. It is also possessed of leaseholds in St. Louis and Cincinnati. The main office and manufacturing plant is located in Pittsburg. They are manufacturers of buggy and wagon springs. The officers of the company are William G. Park, President, and John C. Rogers, Secreary and Treasurer. Stephens, Lincoln & Smith are the attorneys for the company in Cincinnati. The head office of the concern is at Newport, Ky.

Ought to Live Longer.

According to Sir Benjamin Richardson the normal period of human life is about 110 years, and seven out of ten average people, if they took proper care of themselves, ought to attain that age.

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COURT ORDERS AN ACCOUNTING.

William Galigher of Chicago Recovers Possession of Mining Property.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Judge Knowles today, in a case in equity of the First National Bank of Dillon against William G. Galigher of Chicago, gave a decision in favor of the possession of some valuable mining property in Beaverhead County.

Galigher had made some grave charges of fraud against ex-Governor White, who is President of the Dillon bank. Galigher claimed he had given a power of attorney to White to sell the property for $11,666, but the power was afterwards revoked. Subsequently, he says, White sold the property for $8,000 and Galigher's third interest in a lot of other property for $4,000, and credited the amount on a note.

The court ordered a reconveyance of the property and an accounting of the ore taken out of the mine.

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LIVERPOOL ACTS QUEERLY

SOME THINK IT IS MANIPULATED BY CHICAGO HANDS.

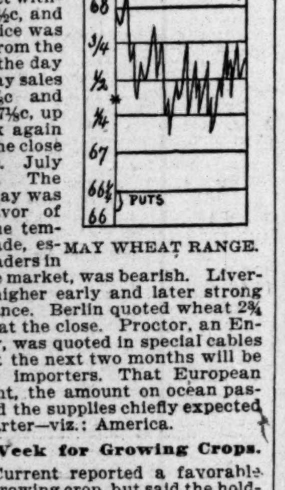
Wheat Starts Strong and ½ Cent Higher, but Reacts a Cent from Top, Closing with Slight Net Gains—Reports of Light Receipts from First Hands Confirmed—Flour Prices Are Lagging—Coarse Grain Is Dull but Firm.

Conservative people, who saw beneath the surface of things inexplicable to casual observers, were asking yesterday if there was not ground for the assertion that some heavy ones in the trade here are undertaking to manipulate the Liverpool wheat market as well as the local situation. The inquiry was started by a special cable message to a leading house in the trade, which said of the Liverpool market: "Our market not natural; we are manipulated from Chicago." As soon as this message was circulated among the trade many things were found pointing to the same conclusion. For the last three days every time the Chicago market closed on a break the Liverpool cable of the next morning came higher. It will be remembered that when this market made its greatest advance for the year on Monday last the trade had a great surprise on Tuesday morning in finding the Liverpool quotation a shade lower. The brokers called to mind also the fact that Liverpool did not respond to the very light world's shipments of wheat when officially announced. There was a suspicion at that time that the figures were wrong, because the English market acted so indifferent. The cable referred to, claiming Chicago manipulation, was all the more readily believed by some because of the greatly puzzled condition of the local trade.

Market Never Before So Uncertain.

There is a well defined belief in local manipulation, but it is so shrewdly managed that the oldest people in the trade dare not predict a day ahead what the market will do. If any power in Chicago has reached out to make prices on the other side for the effect they will have on the trade here there is but one opinion as to the operator who is bold enough and has resources enough to accomplish a thing of this kind. His hand has been felt in no unmistakable way by the whole trade for two weeks past.

The local wheat market started as if to score another remarkable advance. It made a gain of ⅜c in about a minute. This gave the top price for the session. There was a reaction early in the session of 1c from the top price. For hours following there was a see-saw market within a range of ½c, and the closing price was less than ¼c from the last figure of the day previous. May sales were at 67⅞c and 68⅛c, off to 67⅞c, up to 67⅞c, back again to 67⅛c, and the close was 67½@67⅝c. July closed 67¼c. The news of the day was chiefly in favor of buyers, but the temper of the trade, especially the leaders in the speculative market, was bearish. Liverpool was ½d higher early and later strong at ⅜d at advance. Berlin quoted wheat 2¾ marks higher at the close. Proctor, an English authority, was quoted in special cables as saying that the next two months will be important for importers. That European stocks are light, the amount on ocean passage small, and the supplies chiefly expected from one quarter—viz.: America.



MAY WHEAT RANGE.

Favorable Week for Growing Crops.

The Price Current reported a favorable week for the growing crop, but said the holding sentiment continues over the winter wheat country. A Minneapolis elevator concern wired that purchasers from first hands are light and receipts at country stations unusually small for the season. Two different statements regarding the final exhibit of the Russian crop for 1895 were cabled. One claimed a shortage of 68,000,000 bu in all Russia, including Poland, and the other statement said to be from Beerbohm to Bradstreet's claimed a shortage of 80,000,000 bu. The export clearances of wheat and flour were about 300,000 bu. Northwest markets had 514 cars, against 491 a week before and 98 last year. Flour merchants here and elsewhere continue to complain because their product has not advanced with wheat. An important item for the day was the report of about 220,000 bu of cash wheat sold here for shipment. Of this 60,000 bu go to St. Louis, 50,000 to Texas, and the balance in smaller lots to interior and Southern millers. Minneapolis showed shipments for the day of nearly 100,000 bu, and dispatches said it was chiefly for Chicago, probably the first of the large lot of Armour wheat recently bought there. Dispatches also referred to a round lot of cash wheat which is to go part rail and part water to New Orleans. The limited stocks at the seaboard, with the promise of an unusual foreign demand, may cause wheat from Chicago and the Northwest to find its way to port in an unusual manner. Regardless of the news there was general opposition to anything like a bull market for the day, and extreme caution on the part of both buyers and sellers.

Hog Products Follow Grain.

The day in provisions resulted in a net gain of 10c in pork, 5c in short ribs, and no change in lard. Somewhat better prices were made on a spurt of buying the first half hour when wheat acted so strong. May pork touched $10.62½, reacted to $10.52½, and closed at $10.57½. Lard gained 5c at best point at $5.82½, dropped back to $5.75, and closed at $5.77½. Ribs for May sold at $5.42½ and $5.40 only, closing at the latter price. Hogs for the day were less than expected, at 21,000, and prices higher. For today the estimate was 17,000. Packers did little in the market at any time. The exception was the good support in July lard and May ribs from the Cudahy Packing company. Commission people were on both sides of the market, but the volume of trade was light.

Not many features were developed in corn, the trade being narrow and local. There was a firm tone in sympathy with wheat, and receipts lighter than expected at 117 cars, with 160 cars looked for today. At the close prices showed a gain of ⅛@¼c. The Price Current confirmed the old story of bad roads in the country. Cables were quiet and steady. Exports were fair at 280,000 bu. Withdrawals from store were 165,052 bu. Receipts at primary points were 153,000 bu; shipments, 116,500 bu.

Corn Wanted to Go to Store.

Elevator people were fair buyers of cash lots to go to store, but shippers were not doing much. Samples ruled ¼c higher. Sales on track and f. o. b. included: No. 4 at 26c, No. 3 at 27c, and No. 3 yellow 27¼@27⅝c. Billed through: No. 3 at 25@25⅝c and No. 3 yellow at 25⅝@26c.

After a spurt of trade at the opening, incited by a higher opening in wheat, oats were dull. Updyke was the heaviest buyer, and trade was chiefly local. First prices were at an advance of ⅛@⅜c, with a further rise of ⅛@¼c, a decline of ¼c, and a close showing a net gain of ⅛@¼c. Arrivals were moderate at 76 cars, with 95 cars expected today. Samples were in good demand and ¼c higher. Sales on track and f. o. b. included: No. 3 at 20@20⅛c, No. 3 white at 20¾@21½c, No. 2 at 20c, and No. 2 white at 22c. Billed through: No. 3 at 18@20c, No. 3 white at 19½@20¼c, No. 2 at 19@19¼c, and No. 2 white at 20¾c.

Barley ruled quiet and steady, with moderate offerings ample for requirements. Thin, feed barley ranged at 23@25c; fair color, light weight at 26@28c; good weight, off color at 28@29c; plump, bright at 30@33c; and choice to fancy at 34@38c.

Flaxseed was quiet and steady. Receipts were light at 18 cars; shipments, 11 cars. No. 1 Northwestern sold on track and to arrive at 91¼c, rejected at 85c, and no grade at 70@75c. February was 90c bid. May ranged at 95¼@95¾c, and closed at 95¼c.

Rye was dull and slow, without essential change in price. No. 2 to go to store sold at 39¼c. February was nominally 39½c, and May sold at 42c, closing with that bid.

Timothy was strong and futures about 5c higher. Offerings were away above bids. February was wanted at $3.82½ and March at $3.87½. Fair to choice country lots ranged at $3.25@3.75. Clover was quoted at $7.30 for prime and $7.40 for March.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The Sugar Refinery continues to secure corn from the floor, but is unquestionably working at a disadvantage. There is little [illegible] of other private elevator men going back [illegible] board weights on account of the allowances [illegible] practically to the Sugar Refinery, because [illegible] case of obey the rule or be handicapped. [illegible] on May wheat ranged at 66@66⅛c and [illegible] at 69¼@69½c. Puts and calls on May corn [illegible] at 30⅛c. [illegible] from outside speculative centers was seriously interfered with early in the day by the bad condition of the wires due to the storm.

Sales of cash wheat were over 200,000 bu, most of which was No. 2 red at 2¼c over May price mainly. The bulk of it went into the Southwest, chiefly into Kansas and Texas.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 66 cars; corn, 160 cars; oats, 95 cars; hogs, 17,000.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 7, 1895.
WHEAT.				
February	65⅜	65⅝@ 66⅛	65½	50¼
May	67⅜	67⅜@ 68⅛	67⅝	53⅝
CORN.				
February	27⅞	28⅛@ 28⅛	28⅛	42⅜
May	30¼	30⅝@ 30⅝	30⅛	45¼
July	31⅛	31⅛@ 31⅞	31⅝	
OATS.				
February	19⅜	19⅝@ 19⅝	19⅛	27⅝
May	21⅛	21⅛@ 21⅜	21⅝	29⅛
MESS PORK.				
February	10.27½	10.37½@......	10.37½	10.15
May	10.50	10.52½@10.62½	10.57½	10.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
February	5.57½	5.57½@ 5.57½	5.57½	6.62½
May	5.77½	5.75 @ 5.82½	5.80	6.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
February	5.15	5.20 @......	5.20	5.20
May	5.35	5.40 @ 5.42½	5.42½	5.40

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	23	2	..	25
Spring wheat	48	24	2	74
Corn	33	77	7	117
Oats	9	63	4	76
Rye	6	..	..	6
Barley	..	46	7	53
Total	119	212	20	351

Inspected out—154,025 bu wheat and 165,052 bu corn.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Butter Easy—Potatoes Weaker, with Stocks Burdensome.

Butter was quiet and easy. Receipts of poultry were light and the feeling firm and chickens advanced. Potatoes were easier, a cent being taken from the top. Receipts continue liberal and cars on track are becoming burdensome. Strawberries are coming from Florida, but they are frosted and not especially desirable.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 18c; firsts, 16½@17c; seconds, 14@16c; thirds, 8@10c; dairies, 15@17c.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 9¼@10c; twins, 9@10c; cheddars, 8¾@9¼c; Swiss, 10½@11½c; limburger, 10@11c; brick, 9½@11c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 13c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 12½c; cooler stock, poor to good, 6@10c.

Game—Ducks, mallards, $4.00@4.25 per doz; canvas-backs, $8.00@12.00; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.50@1.75; jack-rabbits, $1.75@2.00.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.75 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $2.50@3.25 per box; cranberries, $8.00@9.00 per brl; California navel oranges, $1.50@3.00 per box; pineapples, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

Hay—Receipts, 1,205 tons; shipments, 495 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $12.00@12.50; No. 1 at $11.50@12.00; No. 2 at $10.00@11.00; No. 3 at $8.50@10.00; choice prairie at $8.50@9.00; No. 1 at $7.50@8.00; No. 2 at $7.00@7.50; No. 3 at $6.50@7.00; No. 4 at $5.50@6.00.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Hebrons, 17@21c net per bu on track; sweet potatoes, $2.25@2.75 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 8½@9c; roosters, 4½c; ducks, 11@11½c; geese, per doz, $6.00@8.00; dressed turkeys, 11½@12½c; chickens, 8½@9½c; ducks, 11@13c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, $3.00@3.50 per doz; turnips, 20@25c per bu; cauliflower, $2.50@3.25 per crate; cabbage, $5.00@8.00 per 100; celery, $1.25@2.00 per crate; egg plant, $2.00@2.50 per crate; lettuce, $3.50@5.00 per brl; beets, 60@75c per brl; onions, $1.00@1.25 per brl; Hubbard squash, 50@75c per doz; string beans, $3.50@4.00 per bu sack; tomatoes, $3.00@3.50 per 4-basket case.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Quotations at the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Flour—Receipts, 18,000 brls; exports, 7,000 brls; market quiet, but fairly steady. Some export business has been accomplished in winter clears. Only known brands are wanted.

Wheat—Exports, 180,800 bu; spot inactive; No. 2 red, 81⅝c; f. o. b., 83⅝c afloat; No. 1 hard, 78¼c f. o. b. and afloat. Options opened stronger on bullish European advices, coupled with some foreign buying and local covering, but afterwards lost part of the advance and ruled very dull all day within a narrow range, bulls being discouraged by the slack export demand; closed ⅜@½c net higher; No. 2 red, February, closed 74⅛c; May 73 5-16@74 1-16, closed 73⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 42,900 bu; exports, 23,000 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 36⅝c. Options quiet but firm all day, influenced by light receipts, and closed unchanged to ⅛c higher. February closed 37c; May 36⅝@36¾c, closed 36⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 45,600 bu; exports, 3,400 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 25⅛c. Options fairly active and stronger on covering and sympathy with corn, closing ¼@⅜c higher. February closed 25¼c; May 25⅝@25¾c, closed 25⅝c.

Hay—Dull. Hops—Quiet. Hides—Quiet. Leather—Firm. Wool—Quiet.

Beef quiet. Cut meats weak; pickled bellies, 5@5⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9⅛c. Lard steady; Western steam closed $5.87½@5.90; May, $6.10, nominal. Pork quiet.

Petroleum quiet; United closed $1.42½. Resin dull; strained, common to good, $1.60@1.62½. Turpentine dull, 29@29½c. Rice steady. Molasses firm. Peanuts steady. Freights quiet.

Pig iron steady; Southern, $11.75@13.00; Northern, $12.00@13.50. Copper firm; brokers', 10¼c; exchange, 10@10½c. Lead firm; brokers', $2.90; exchange, $3.10@3.12½. Tin quiet; straights, $13.30@13.40; plates quiet. Spelter quiet; domestic, $4.00@4.05.

Cotton-seed oil quiet; prime crude, 23¼c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 1@2 points lower, followed by a further recession of 3@5 points, closing quiet at 4@6 decline from yesterday's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 4 19-32d. Futures opened quiet, partially 1-64 advance; closed unchanged for new crop to 2 points net decline on old crop.

Manchester, Feb. 6.—Yarns move slowly. Cloths have more inquiry, but not much doing. Receipts at the ports today were 15,781 bales. On the spot market was quiet, but steady. Sales of 1,200 bales for export. Middling uplands quoted at 8¼c and do Gulf at 8¼c.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February	400	7.87	7.85	7.83@7.85
March	18,100	8.00	7.95	7.95@7.96
April	1,000	8.03	8.02	8.00@8.01
May	39,000	8.10	8.04	8.04@8.05
June	1,600	8.10	8.08	8.07@8.08
July	700	8.14	8.12	8.10@8.11
August	6,800	8.14	8.09	8.09@8.10
September	200	7.86	7.84	7.81@7.82
October	9,400	7.71	7.67	7.66@7.67
November	4,200	7.66	7.62	7.61@7.62
December	2,400	7.66	7.64	7.62@7.63

Butter—Receipts were moderate, and with a good demand there was a firmer feeling on Western creamery. Creamery—Western extras, 19c; Western, seconds to firsts, 14@17½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 11½@15c. Factory—Firsts to extras, 11½@13c; tubs, fresh seconds, 10½@11c; fourths to thirds, 9@10c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy, 10½c.

Eggs—Receipts heavy and the market dull and irregular. Western choice quoted at 14¾@15c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at 5@15 points decline owing to weakness abroad, under rather free local offerings, outside trade discouraged, and spot market practically nominal. Futures rallied a little in the afternoon on covering and closed quiet at unchanged prices to 10 points net decline; sales, 26,500 bags, including February, 12.20; March, 12.15@12.25.

Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, 13c. Mild dull; Cordova, 16¾@17¼c. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo p. t.; 1,300 bags Savanilla p. t.

Sugar—Raw firm; sales, 550 tons Surmam centrifugal, 96 test, at 3¾c, ex-ship; 50 tons Jamaica, Muscovado, 89 test, at 3¼c. Refined quiet.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 6.—The punishment inflicted upon wheat traders yesterday had the effect to keep matters very quiet today, and for nearly the whole time of the session prices kept within a half cent range. There was a break of a cent at the opening from closing prices. While the range was narrow fluctuations were frequent and traders were nervous, but there was not a sufficient rally of forces for either side to shape the market for an advance or decline. The feature was dullness rather than briskness, which was quite interesting because of its novelty. There was an inquiry for export wheat and also for cash wheat for country millers in the interior States, but this news did not arouse traders to the buying pitch. There were several starts upward, but they were quickly over with, and prices were back ½c. The market closed without special incident, steady at about half of the morning decline. May wheat opened at 62⅝c, the advance being due to a strong curb yesterday afternoon, which put prices up over 1c. There was an advance directly after the opening to 63⅛c, and then the market broke steadily to 62c, rallying to a close at 62⅜@62½c. Flour—The market is quiet; first patents, $3.30@3.60; second patents, $3.15@3.45; first clears, $2.60; second clears, $2.10@2.20.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Wheat active, unchanged; No. 2 hard, 65@67c; No. 3, 58@60c; rejected, nominally, 40@45c; No. 2 red, 77@78c; No. 2 spring, 66@67c; No. 3, 65c. Corn—Demand light; No. 2 mixed, 22¼@23c; No. 2 white, 24c bid. Oats firm; demand fair; No. 2 mixed, 18¼c; No. 2 white, 20c. Rye—No. 2, 35c. Receipts—Wheat, 15,600 bu; corn, 16,200 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn and oats none.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—Corn firm, higher; new No. 2, 28c; new No. 3, 27¾c. Oats firm, inactive; No. 2 white, 20¼c; No. 3 white, 19¼c. Rye scarce, nominal; No. 2, 41c. Whisky market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 20,300 bu; oats, 34,550 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 3,600 bu. Shipments—Corn, 54,550 bu; oats, 71,750 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 357 brls; wheat, 3,600 bu.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—Wheat—Cash lower; No. 2 red, 73c; No. 2 hard, 65¼c; options steady; February, 65¼c; July, 64⅝c. Corn better; cash, 26⅜c; February, 26⅜c; May, 27¾c; July, 28⅞c. Oats firm; cash and February, 19¼c; May, 21c. Rye lower; 38c. Pork steady; old, $10.12½; new, $10.62½. Lard quiet; prime, $5.45; choice, $5.52½. Lead higher; $2.90. Spelter nominal; $3.75. Flaxseed quiet; 85c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 6.—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 hard, cash, 62⅝c; February, 62⅝c; May, 66⅛c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 61¼c; February, 61¼c; May, 64⅝c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 57¼@58¼c. To arrive: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 62⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 61⅝c. Rye—34c. Oats—No. 2, 19c; No. 3, 18¼c. Flax—87½c. Receipts—Wheat, 175,930 bu; oats, 18,450 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Grain—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 hard, old, 75¾c; new, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73@73¼c; winter wheat firm; No. 2 red, store, 77¼@78½c; track, 79@80c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 yellow, 33c; No. 3 yellow, 32¾c; No. 2 corn, 32@32¼c. Oats—Offerings and demand light; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23@23¼c; No. 2 mixed, 22¼c. Barley—Good demand.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 6.—Resin, strained, $1.26; good, $1.50. Spirits firm; 26@26¼c. Tar quiet; 90c. Turpentine easy; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Futures Open Steady, with Near and Distant Positions Higher.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 10½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 9d; No. 1 California, 5s 11d. Futures opened steady with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed steady with near positions ¼d higher and distant positions ¼@½d higher; business about equally distributed; February, 5s 10¼d; March, 5s 11d; April, 5s 10¾d; May, 5s 10¾d; June, 5s 10¾d; July, 5s 10½d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 2¼d. Futures opened quiet but steady and unchanged to ¼d higher; business heaviest on near positions; February, 3s 2¼d; March, 3s 2¼d; April, 3s 2⅜d; May, 3s 3d; June, 3s 3d; July, 3s 3¼d.

Flour—Firm; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 9d.

Cotton—Spot quiet; prices steady; American middling, fair, 4 15-16d; good middling, 4 11-16d; American middling, 4 19-32d; low middling, 4½d; good ordinary, 4⅜d; ordinary, 4 3-16d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,600 American. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 14,100 American. Futures opened steady at the advance in sympathy with the buoyancy in financial circles and closed quiet at the decline; American middling, l. m. c., February, 4 30-64d; February and March, 4 29-64d; March and April, 4 28-64@4 29-64d; April and May, 4 27-64d; May and June, 4 26-64@4 27-64d; June and July, 4 26-64d; July and August, 4 26-64d; August and September, 4 23-64@4 24-64d; September and October, 4 15-64d; October and November, 4 11-64d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet, demand improving; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 28s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear, light, 38@45 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 30s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 26s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 40s. Tallow, fine North American, 20s 9d. Beeves, extra India mess, 77s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 53s 9d; do medium, 47s 6d. Lard easy; prime Western, 28s; refined, in pails, 29s 6d. Cheese quiet, demand poor; finest American white, 45s 6d; finest American colored, 45s 6d. Butter, finest United States, 90s; good, 60s. Turpentine, spirits, 20s 9d. Resin, common, 4s 7½d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil, 20s 3d. Petroleum, refined, nothing quoted. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3¼d; hindquarter, 5¾d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops, at London, Pacific coast, £2 5s.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Quotations at Chicago, Boston, New York, Denver, and San Francisco.

Name of stock.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Golden Fleece	....	....	....	163	....
Isabella	56	56½	56	56½	500
Favorite	....	....	....	10	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....	48	....
Jefferson	23	23	23	23	1,000
Justice	7	7	7	7	5,000
Squaw Mountain	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	1,000
Finance	2¾	3½	2¾	3½	15,000
Rhyolite	13¾	14½	13¾	14½	16,200
Delaware Chief	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,000
UNLISTED.					
Boston & Colorado	2	2	2	2	35,000
Stockholm	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	48,000
Royal Age	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼	145,000
Defender	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	71,000
Total					338,700

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 6.—The following are today's closing bid and asked prices for listed and unlisted stocks on the Colorado Mining Exchange:

LISTED.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	....	8¾	Ironclad	....	10
Anaconda	64	66	Jackpot	11¾	12
Aola	3¼	3¾	Justice	6¾	6½
Argentum	61¼	63	Keystone	6	....
B. C. B.	9	9½	Lincoln Boy	6¾	7
Bost.-Idaho	....	17	Mol. Gibson	....	57
Bankers	18	....	Mt. Rosa	16¼	17¼
C. C. Con.	18¾	19	N. Zealand	9¼	11
C. & C. C.	....	4	Pharmacist	15⅞	16
C. C. & M.	7½	7½	Portland	174½	176
Gold & G	....	40	People's	6	8¾
Gold Stand.	9½	10	Reno	6¾	7
Garfield-G	6½	7	Sacr'm'nto	7¾	8½
Gold. Fleece	163	170	Un. Gold	38	....
G. Hill Con.	10	....	U. Leasing	....	15
Isabella	55	55¼	Work	20¼	20¾
Insley M.	1¾	2			
UNLISTED.					
Ach.-Leland	150	200	Eureka	1¼	2
Ben Hur	8	8¾	Franklin	1¾	2¼
Blue Bell	9	10	Goldstone	1¾	2½
Big Six	6¾	7¾	Gold Field	1¾	2
Bob Lee	2½	2¾	Henrietta	3⅞	3¼
Crœsus	3	4	Jefferson	22	24
Chimb'r'zo	2	2¼	O. H. P. B. M. & T. Co.	7½	....
Colfax	....	5	Thompson	8¼	9
D. Moines	6½	7¼	C. K. & N.	1¼	1¾
Eclipse	1½	1¾			

Boston, Mass., Feb. 6.—Following are the quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez M. Co.	$30.00	Kearsarge	13.25
Atlantic	17.75	Osceola	26.00
Bost. & Mont.	75.75	Quincy	121.00
Butte & Bost.	8.62¼	Tamarack	114.00
Cal. & Hecla	3.00	Wolverine	6.62¼
Franklin	13.50		

New York, Feb. 6.—Following are the quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Bulwer	$ .12	Ontario	9.00
Chollar	.55	Ophir	1.25
Crown Point	.18	Plymouth	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Quicksilver	1.75
Deadwood	....	Do pfd	15.50
Gould & Curry	.40	Sierra Nevada	.30
Hale & Norcross	1.05	Standard	1.85
Homestake	22.00	Union Con.	.35
Iron Silver	.13	Yellow Jacket	.40
Mexican	.55		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	$.07	Gould & Currie	$ .43
Alpha Con.	[illegible]	Hale & Norcross	1.15
Andes	[illegible]	Justice	.02
Belcher	[illegible]	Kentuck Con.	.05
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Mexican	.59
Bodie Con.	[illegible]	Mount Diablo	.15
Bullion	.14	Occidental Con.	1.15
Bulwer Con	.16	Ophir	1.30
Caledonia	[illegible]	Overman	.16
Challenge Con.	[illegible]	Potosi	.54
Chollar	.62	Savage	.49
Confidence	1.05	Scorpion	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.15	Sierra Nevada	.42
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	.35
Crown Point	.19	Utah Con.	.11
Exchequer	.06	Yellow Jacket	.43

Note—An assessment of 5c a share has been levied on Bullion.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

New Loan Causes a Relaxation in Rate Tension.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There seems to be a general impression that the floating of the new loan will soon cause the money market to relax its tension. Some signs of this was evident today. The usual quotations follow: Call loans, 6@8 per cent; time loans, 5@7 per cent; clearing-house rate, 7 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	3,500	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
Amn. Sugar	10,500	109⅞	111⅛	109	110⅝
Do pfd	175	100	100⅛	100	100
Bay State Gas	900	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
Bell Tel.	310	200	202	200	201
Bost. & Main	60	167	167	167	167
C., B. & Q.	3,700	79	79⅛	78⅝	79
Erie Tel.	175	62¼	62¼	62	62
FitchburgR.R.pfd	25	94	94	94	94
Genl. Elec.	100	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜
Do pfd	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
Merced	90	33	33	33	33
Mex. Cent.	1,250	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
New England	300	50	50	50	50
Do pfd	50	83	83	83	83
Oregon S. Line	200	8	8	8	8
Union Pac.	300	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼
West End R. R.	50	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
Santaysabel	900	12½	13⅛	12½	13

BONDS.

110000 Atch 2d.25⅜@26⅛	1000 C B N 1st 5s.103
1000 Gas 1st 5s.. 78	40000 Mex Cent 1st inc .....20⅛@21
2000 C B Q 7s....115⅞	10000 Do 2d inc.... 9¾
2000 June 5s.....108¼	

IN PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Closing Quotations at the City of Brotherly Love.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—Following were the closing quotations here today:

Lehigh Valley	38 @ 38¼
L. C. & Co.	45¾@ 46¼
Northern Pacific	4¼@ 4⅜
Do preferred	15¾@ 16
Penna. R. R.	3 @ 3⅜
Phila. and Rdg.	7 @7 1-16
P. and R. g. m. 4s	79¼@ 79⅜
Phila. Traction	69¾@ 70
People's Traction Union 4s	73 @ 73½
Electric Traction Union 4s	73 @ 73½
Met. Traction	107½@108
Con. Trac. of N. J.	20 @ 25
Do 5s	80 @ 80¼
United Gas Imp. Co.	69¼@ 69⅝
Welsbach Gaslight Co.	57¼@ 58
Electric Storage	30¾@ 31¼
Do preferred	31½@ 32

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Heavy Gold Shipments from London to New York.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Americans were the only active market here today. They opened firm on the success of the bond issue and advanced materially, but later at the close reacted on New York selling; the close was mostly above yesterday's.

The dealing here was mainly profesional, but increased interest is noticeable in the market. Canadian Pacific was weak on German realizations.

At least £100,000 sterling in gold will be shipped on Saturday to New York and probably more. Except for South American stocks the markets were generally easier today on profit taking, but Kaffirs were good on Paris buying. The Paris and Berlin markets were firm.

The coin and bullion in the Bank of England has increased this week £281,000, of which £110,000 was gold imported, the details being 148,000 bars bought and £38,000 American coin gold. The only feature in the return is the evidence of a rapid gathering in revenue as shown by increased public deposits and the decrease of other deposits.

Closing: Consols for money, 108¼; consols for the account, 108⅜; Canadian Pacific, 58⅛; Erie, 17; Erie seconds, 76; Illinois Central, 100⅛; Mexican ordinary, 19⅛; St. Paul common, 76⅞; New York Central, 100; Pennsylvania, 54⅝; Reading, 7¼; Mexican Central, new 4s, 70⅛; bar silver, 30 1-16d; money, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 7⁄8@15-16 per cent; rate discount in the open market for three months' bills, 7-13@15-16 per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 216.50; at Madrid, 17.62; at Lisbon, 25; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 108.90; at Vienna, 103. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £112,000.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 45½ pfg.

WHISKY TRUST REBATE CLAIMS.

Receiver McNulta Has $500,000 in Cash with Which to Settle.

Yesterday was the last day for the filing of interrogatories before Special Master Patton in the whisky trust rebate claims. Gen. McNulta, in speaking of the completion of his trusteeship over the properties of the trust, said: "There are rebate claims to the amount of $196,000 unsettled. There are other claims amounting to about $330,000 against the trust. Many of these are fictitious, the amount of good claims being $266,000. I have $500,000 in cash, more than enough to pay off all the claims pending, and leave a comfortable balance.

"All of the active properties are out of my hands, and in the control of the American Spirits company. Among the inactive companies are the Calumet Distilling, which cost $5,000,000, and the Nebraska Distilling, at Nebraska City, which cost $300,000. These are the only two plants that can be operated left in my hands.

"I have had several conferences with Nebraska people with reference to the sale of the plant at Nebraska City. There has been no offer for the Calumet. The balance of the properties are mainly leases and lands worth about $300,000. It will probably take most of the summer to wind up the affairs."

POOR SHOWING IS MADE.

STRAWBOARD SHOWS SMALL PROFITS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Net Earnings of Less than $100,000 on a Capital of $6,000,000 and Trade Declines—No Dividends in Sight—Sales of Strawboard Exceed 80,000 Tons—St. Louis National Stock-Yards Increases Its Capital Stock—Nearly All Stocks Are Strong.

The annual meeting of the American Strawboard company was held yesterday and the statement was presented to stockholders showing the operations of the year. The statement was not up to the expectations of those interested, and the result of this was shown in the course of the stock on the market after the report was given out. The report showed gross earnings for the year 1895 to have been $295,000 and the net earnings to have been $93,472. The surplus as announced at the meeting was $114,412, as compared with $52,640 the previous year. The net earnings of the year combined with the surplus at the beginning of the year did not tally with the net surplus as reported at the meeting. A supplemental and a corrected statement was afterwards sent out giving the net profits for the year ending Dec. 28 as $93,472, which, added to the previous surplus, gave a surplus of $146,092.

Both statements are correct. The original statement as read at the meeting showing a present surplus of $114,000 was a correct one basing it upon the condition of the company Dec. 28, at which time the fiscal year ended. This would have shown net profits of only $62,000 for the year, or a fraction over 1 per cent upon the capital stock of the company. In the corrected report there is given the net profits of the year as they have come in since the time of making the examination of the books and closing the report. Later reports sent in added to the net profits of the year give a surplus as is shown in the supplemental report amounting to $146,092.

No Formal Report Made.

President Samuel Thomas presided at the meeting. He made no formal report to stockholders, but said the management had hoped up to September the product of the mills owned by the company for the year would equal the output of the preceding twelve months. Trade had been dull, however, and as a result the output has been smaller by 10,000 tons than in the previous year. In regard to dividends, which some of the stockholders hoped would be resumed, Gen. Thomas said it had been the intention of the directors to pay a small dividend, but stockholders could see from looking at the report that this would not be a prudent or a wise thing to do. A large amount of money was necessary to carry on the business of the company and they could not afford to put out the surplus even in so good a cause. The American Strawboard company, he said, manufactures only about one-third of the strawboard used in this country, and the manufacturers of the other two-thirds had to be dealt with carefully in order that prices might be controlled and a decent profit made. A stockholder asked regarding the agreement in effect between the American Strawboard company and the Standard Strawboard company, which acts as its distributing agent. He did not get the information, however, the reply being that it was not considered good business policy to announce the nature of the contract under which the goods of the company are handled.

Vice-President R. F. Newcomb made an informal report in which he said the sales for the year had been over 80,000 tons. The entire cost of improvements to machinery and plants had been charged to the cost of production. This had amounted to between $40,000 and $50,000. He said the shrinkage in the company's business had taken place in the last four months of the year, or since the agreement went into effect under which the price of strawboard was materially advanced. Economies had been practiced which had resulted in lessening the cost of production.

Showing of the Balance Sheet.

The balance sheet of the company on Dec. 28, 1895, was as follows:

	1895.	1894.
Real estate, patents, etc.	$6,407,895	$6,404,747
Personal property	104,440	103,094
Merchandise	288,479	284,068
Supplies	219,779	184,069
Bills receivable	18,919	8,338
Accounts receivable	427,656	329,538
Suspense account	14,073	10,000
Cash	105,966	94,066
Bonds unsold	......	9,000
Total	$7,587,211	$7,426,943
Capital stock	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
Accounts payable	120,217	55,688
Bills payable	370,000	265,000
Bonds	958,406	1,027,963
Accrued interest	24,175	25,650
Net surplus	114,412	52,640
Total	$7,587,211	$7,426,942

Directors were elected and they in turn elected officers. The list of officers and directors of the company is now as follows: President, Samuel Thomas; First Vice-President, R. F. Newcomb, Second Vice-President, J. H. Swinerton; Treasurer, W. P. Orr; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, E. M. Watkins; Directors, Samuel Thomas, R. F. Newcomb, W. P. Orr, Crawford Fairbanks, George L. Webb, T. H. Conderman, E. A. Blodgett, and C. H. Castle.

The St. Louis National Stock-Yards company held its stockholders' meeting in East St. Louis on Wednesday, and in accordance with the intention the stock of the company was increased from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000. Of the $1,500,000 of increase $250,000 of the stock will be sold at par to stockholders and the money used in making improvements. The remaining $1,250,000 has not been disposed of, but it is said to be the intention to give it in the way of a stock dividend to present stockholders of the company. The Board of Directors will decide upon this question soon. The horse and mule markets have been moved to St. Louis to the yards of the company in East St. Louis.

Nearly All Stocks Are Strong.

Yesterday's market was again strong. North Chicago opened at 250, advanced to 253, the closing figure for account. Regular opened at 250, and sold as high as 251. West Chicago opened at 109, and sold off to a close at 108½. Lake Street was strong. There were some sales of City Railway at 285, and City Railway bonds at par. Strawboard opened strong at 46½, and dropped from that figure to 44, afterwards going down to 43, and closing at 44.

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

100 NCSRRCo—acct	250	50 do acct	22¾
50 do acct	251	350 do acct	22⅝
15 do	250	350 do acct	22½
100 do acct	252	150 do acct	22⅝
100 do acct	251¼	50 do	22¼
3 do	250	50 do acct	22⅝
100 do acct	251	50 do	22¼
10 do	250	50 do acct	22⅝
100 do acct	251¼	10 C C Ry	285
50 L StEIRR—acct	22⅞	100 Dia M Co—acct	130
50 do	22¼	100 do acct	129⅞
50 do acct	22⅝	50 do acct	129¾
60 do	22½	150 do	129
100 do acct	22⅝	70 Am St Bd Co	46¼
85 do	22¼	100 N Y B Co—acct	73
50 do acct	22⅝	100 do acct	72⅞
20 do	22⅝	50 do acct	73
100 do acct	22⅝	75 do	72½
10 do	22⅝	20 C&SSRapT Co	5¾
50 do	22⅝	50 C&C C&D—acct	63⅞
50 do acct	22⅝	300 WCStRR—acct	109
100 do acct	22⅝	100 do acct	109¼
200 do acct	23	5 do	109
100 do acct	22¾		

BONDS.

$1000 CAv&FGRy5s 99¼	$1000 C&S SRT 1st mtg 5s 58
1000 Bd ofTrade5s 102	

SALES AFTER CALL.

10 L St El RR	22¼	16 do	250
50 do acct	22⅜	51 do	251
50 do acct	22⅜	50 do acct	251¼
50 do	22¼	50 do acct	252
10 do	22¼	100 do acct	252¼
60 do	22¼	50 do acct	252⅝
50 do acct	22⅜	24 do	251
50 do acct	22⅜	50 do acct	253
150 do	22⅜	50 NYBls Co—acct	73⅛
150 do acct	22⅜	150 do acct	73¼
50 do	22⅜	50 do acct	73⅛
200 do acct	22⅜	50 do acct	73
6 do	22¼	50 do acct	72⅞
50 do acct	22⅜	50 do acct	72⅞
2 AmStBd Co	46¼	5 WCStRR cpr	108½
50 do acct	46⅛	15 do	108
3 do	46	50 do	108
50 do acct	44	50 do acct	108⅝
200 do	44	50 do	108
50 do	44	100 do acct	108¼
300 do acct	44	150 do acct	108¼
50 do	44	100 do acct	108⅜
50 do	44	12 Cl Cy Ry	285
50 do acct	43¾	3 Dia M Co	129
100 do acct	43	100 do acct	129⅛
100 do acct	43¼	41 do	129
50 do acct	43¾	50 do acct	128⅞
50 do acct	43⅞	15 do	128⅞
100 NCSRRCo—acct	252	4 do	128⅞

UNLISTED.

20 MWSEIRR Co. 13	10 do 13¼

BONDS.

$4000 ChiCRy 4½s..100	$1000 Chi E deb 6s.101¼

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 AmSB Co—acct	43⅛	150 WCSt RR—acct	108⅝
100 do acct	44	200 do acct	108¼
400 LSEl RR—acct	22⅝	15 ClP&PCo pfd	49
100 do acct	22⅝	23 Chi C Ry	285
5 do	22⅝	50 NCSRRCo—acct	252¼
50 do	22⅝	20 do	251
100 do acct	22⅝		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.
New York	$89,897,025	$81,065,354
Chicago	14,050,000	12,000,000
Boston	12,190,883	12,750,900
Philadelphia	10,455,531	8,558,167
St. Louis	3,900,213	3,989,058
Baltimore	2,372,650	2,061,279
New Orleans	1,880,279	1,621,358

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago at par, St. Louis par bid, 25 cents asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

How the New Bond Deal Affected the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The course of today's stock market was extremely disappointing to many persons, who had expected, in view of the great and unsurpassing success of the new government loan, a decided up-turn in prices both here and abroad. Apparently both in London and on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange the news was not regarded from a broader point of view than as affording an opportunity to secure profits accruing from the recent rise. Conservative financiers expressed the opinion that the securities market will soon reflect increased confidence as to the financial outlook. Already the expectation of a better market for commercial paper is expressed and also of a reasonably easy money market.

A favorable feature is the continued increase on earnings shown by nearly all of the prominent lines. The volume of business showed a considerable increase over the record of the previous day. Prices moved in an erratic fashion and in some instances the fluctuations were wide. Sugar and St. Paul again absorbed the greatest interest, with the first named well in the lead in point of activity. The two stocks mentioned recorded nearly one-third of the entire total. The market opened slightly higher despite the cold shoulder presented by the lower range of prices for Americans in the London market. In some instances improvement over the initial figures was made, but the market soon turned on the appearance of heavy liquidation in the leading shares, both for local and foreign account.

In the ensuing reaction many stocks touched figures below last night's closing prices. A rally then followed and the market exhibited irregularity until 1 o'clock. At that hour supporting orders appeared and prices advanced rapidly. Sugar was the leader, rising 2¼ and the other active shares 1@1¼ per cent. In the movement Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, L. & N., and the Grangers were the most prominent. In the usually inactive shares Pullman rose 3¾; Minneapolis and St. Louis 1st pfd, 3; Rio Grande Western pfd, 2¼; Laclede Gas pfd and Metropolitan Traction, 2; Cordage guaranteed, 1⅛, and Evansville and Terre Haute, 1 per cent. The report that President Banigan of the U. S. Rubber Co. had tendered his resignation, together with rumors of dissensions in the Board of Directors, was followed by a decline of 2 per cent in the common stock certificates and of 4 per cent in the preferred. The former subsequently regained half of the decline. In the last half hour taking of profits caused another general decline. Chicago Gas was conspicuously weak, reacting 2¼ per cent on rumors of further impediment to the consolidation plan. An attempted explanation of a 2 per cent drop in Lackawanna as due to an impending investigation of the coal deal by the New York Senate was not seriously taken. The market closed moderately active and irregular.

Business in bonds was fairly large and values generally worked higher. The dealings embraced a number of the usually inactive mortgages at marked improvements in prices. The total dealings were $1,552,000.

Prices for governments were about evenly divided between advances and declines on the first call. In the late session bids at a much higher level were noted. The speculation was confined to sales of the new 4s at varying prices. The aggregate transactions were $175,000. State issues were quiet with purchases of $5,000 Virginia centuries and $1,000 Louisiana consols.

The total sales of stocks were 332,500 shares, including American Sugar, 39,100; American Tobacco, 5,100; Atchison, 6,100; Burlington, 16,900; Chesapeake and Ohio, 3,300; Chicago Gas, 11,000; Distilling and Cattle Feeding, 5,500; General Electric, 7,500; Kansas; Texas and Pacific pfd., 3,900; Louisville and Nashville, 15,900; Manhattan Con., 3,100; Missouri Pacific, 18,100; Northwestern, 6,900; Reading, 13,500; Rock Island, 17,300; St. Paul, 48,400; Silver certificates, 10,000; Southern, 5,700; do pfd., 10,300; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 8,800; United States Leather pfd., 3,000; Wabash pfd., 8,400; Western Union, 4,600; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 7,000.

Money on call easier at 2½@5 per cent, last loan 4, closed 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488¼ for demand and 487@487¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 487½@488½, and 489@489½. Commercial bills, 486¼. Bar silver, 67¼. Silver certificates, 67⅝@67¾.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Feb. 6.	Feb. 5.
Amn. Sugar	57,900	111⅝	108⅞	111	109⅝
Do pfd	900	100⅛	100	100	100
Amn. Tobacco	5,200	79½	78⅝	78⅝	79½
Do pfd	100	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	....
Amn. Cot. Oil	200	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18¼
Do pfd	2	68	68	68	66
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	200	92¼	92	92	....
Amn. Express	20	113	112	113	112½
Atlantic & Pac.	200	¾	¾	¾	....
Atchison	6,300	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16¼
Do pfd	900	26	25½	25½	25¾
Ann Arbor Ry	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Do pfd	300	26½	26¼	26⅝	25⅞
Balt. & Ohio	225	41	41	41	41
C., B. & Q.	17,000	79¼	78⅝	79	78⅞
C. & N. W.	6,900	103	101⅞	102⅝	102⅛
Do pfd	240	145¼	145¼	145¼	145⅝
C., M. & St. P.	48,800	75½	74⅞	75⅛	75⅛
Do pfd	700	128	127⅞	128	128
C., R. I. & P.	17,200	73¼	72½	72⅞	73
C., St. P., M. & O	500	39⅞	38⅞	39	39
Can. So.	1,400	50⅜	49½	50¼	50
Ches. & Ohio	3,200	17¼	17	17	17
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,100	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	37
Cen. R. R. of N. J	200	109	108⅝	109	108¼
Can. Pac.	100	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	....
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	400	156¼	155⅞	155⅞	156¼
Chicago Gas	10,700	65⅝	63⅝	64⅛	66
C., H. V. & Tol.	400	18	17⅞	17⅞	17½
C. & H. V. C. & I.	200	4	4	4	4
Colo. Fuel & I.	600	29⅛	29	29	....
D., L. & W.	500	162½	161⅞	162	....
Del. & Hud.	600	129⅛	129	129	129¼
Den. & Rio G. pfd	1,500	47¼	46⅞	47⅛	47⅛
Dis. & C. F. Co.	5,700	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
D., S. S. & A pfd	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	....
E. & T. H.	300	32½	31½	32½	....
Flint & P. M.	100	14	14	14	....
Gen Elec.	7,500	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	29
Ill. Cent.	65	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98
Iowa Cent.	200	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
Do pfd	200	36	35⅞	36	35⅞
Lake Shore	10	147½	147½	147½	146⅞
Louis. & Nash.	15,700	48⅝	47⅞	48½	48
Long Island	205	82	82	82	81
L. E. & W.	200	22⅞	22	22⅞	22⅛
Do pfd	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
L., N. A. & C.	[illegible]	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9⅞
Do pfd	852	23	21½	22	21½
Long Island Trac	1,500	21¼	21	21	....
Laclede Gas	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
Do pfd	300	81	79	81	....
M., K. & T.	100	13	13	13	12¼
Do pfd	3,700	28	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
Manhattan	4,100	107⅞	106⅞	107	107⅞
Mobile & Ohio	100	24	24	24	....
Missouri Pac.	17,800	24⅛	23⅛	23⅝	23⅞
Minn. & St. L.	410	20⅛	20	20	19⅞
Do 1st pfd.	500	80	77½	80	....
Do 2d pfd	300	49	48⅛	49	47½
Nor. Pac.	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Do pfd	400	15⅝	15¼	15¼	16
N. Y., L. E. & W.	400	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	....
N. Y. Cent.	400	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	98
Nor. & W. pfd	200	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9¼
N. Y., S. & W. pfd	1,800	31⅞	31	31⅞	30⅞
Nor. Amn. Co.	2,200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Nat. Lead	900	27⅛	27	27⅛	26⅞
Do pfd	100	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	86⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	14	14	14	....
Do 2d pfd	100	29	29	29	....
Ogn. R. & Nav.	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	....
Ont. Silver	10	10	10	10	....
Postal Tel.	50	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	....
Phil. & Read	13,400	15	13⅞	14	14¼
Pac. Mail	1,800	29⅞	29¼	29¼	29¼
Pullman	100	159⅛	159⅛	159⅛	....
P., C., C. & St. L.	300	18	17⅞	18	....
Do pfd	60	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	56⅞
Southern Ry	5,700	11	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
Do pfd	10,200	32⅜	31⅜	31⅞	32
So. Pac.	400	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
Silver Bullion	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	....
St. L. & S. W.	800	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
Do pfd	200	12⅛	12¼	12¼	12
Texas Pac	600	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅜
Tenn. Coal	8,800	33⅛	32	32⅞	32⅛
Union Pacific ctfs	2,600	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	8
U. S. Rubber	900	27⅝	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
Do pfd	150	87⅛	83⅞	83⅞	87⅛
U. S. Cordage	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Do pfd	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Do gtd	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	....
U. S. Leather	1,500	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	10½
Do pfd	3,000	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	67
W. & L. E.	7,100	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Do pfd	325	40	39	39	39
Wabash	2,000	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Do pfd	8,100	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
West. Union	4,400	85⅞	85	85½	85⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	United States	39
American	111¼	Fargo	97½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg	111	U. S. 4s, coup	110¼
U. S. 5s, coup	113	U. S. 2s, reg	95
U. S. 4s, reg	109	Pacific 6s of '95	102

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

232000 Atch 2d tr class A..25¼@26	2000 Met El 1st....117⅜
11000 do 4s tr...76¼@¼	5000 M-StL 5s.....101
2000 do new 4s.....78⅝	1000 NYC-StL 4s..104
5000 do adj.........47⅝	7000 NYLE-W new 2d con.........74
70000 Ann Arbor 1st ......69¼@70	12000 N-W M-W div..............65
15000 Austin-NW 1st..........88@¼	13000 NP 1st cp.115¼@½
800 Bkyn El 1st......98½@99⅛	15000 do 1st reg.....115⅞
20000 Buff-E new..106⅞	5000 do 2d cp.....105⅛
6000 C-O con 6s.........108⅞@109	25000 do 2d reg......104
84000 do gen 4½s........76⅜@77¼	20000 do con 5s..39@40
5000 do R-A 1st.. 96	6000 do tr ctfs...... 40
2000 do 2d........ 83½	11000 do of Mont 1st tr.............. 32
81000 CB-Q con 7s........116¼@117	8000 NYS-W gm 5s...........73¼@¼
2000 do con 5s....102	6000 NYC reg 4s..102⅛
4000 do deb.....99@100	10000 Ogn Imp con 5s.............. 33¼
1000 do Neb ex 4s. 90	5000 do 1st........ 90
1000 C-IC 1st.......100	72000 OSL-UN con tr.........62¼@⅝
4000 C-NP 1st tr..42@¼	4000 do 6s tr...107¼@⅜
22000 CRI-P deb 5s 95	38000 do tr ctfs..........106@107
6000 do 5s.........102⅞	3000 People's Gas 1st con.........101
2000 CL-W 1st.....106⅞	2000 Penn Co gtd 4½s.............111
4000 C-EI SF.......113½	58000 P-R gm 4s tr..............78⅞@79¼
12000 C-NW deb of 1909...........106	33000 do 1st in.....35¼@⅜
2000 do 19211.....107⅛	25000 do 2d in......21@⅜
4000 CCC-StL 6s St L con.........122⅛	15000 P-E 1st..79⅞@80
1000 C-EI 1st.......109	20000 P-W 4s....75⅞@76
1000 Can So 1st...108	1500 StL-SF 2d cls A..............112½
13000 D-RG 4s........89⅛	4000 StL-SW 1st..........73¼@⅜
12000 DetGas 5s.75@76	17000 SA-AP 4s..........56¼@57
27000 ETV-G con gold 5s........106⅛	5000 StL-SW 2d in.30
21000 FtW-DC 1st tr..............67	6000 SC-G 1st 5s.. 94⅛
5000 FtW-RG 4s.. 56⅞	40000 SoRy 1st 5s..........92¼@93
12000 Gen El deb 5s.........88@90	10000 SoP ac of Ari 1st............... 95
14000 GH-SA M-P deb...........92@¼	10000 TStL-KC 1st. 74
1000 IC 4s 1953....102	1000 TP 1st........ 87
7000 IaCent 1st 5s. 93⅛	5000 do 2d.......... 22¼
21000 KP con tr...73@⅛	3000 U-Del 1st......104¼
3000 KyC 1st 4s... 81⅛	11000 Un El 1st 6s.........97¼@¾
4000 Lac Gas 1st 5s.95	56000 US Cord 1st tr...........31@32
1000 LexAv-Pf 1st112⅛	175000 US 4s cp of 1925.........116¼@⅜
20000 L-N S-NA gtd 5s.........96@97¼	10000 UP SF........ 94⅞
4000 do N-M div 2d100	3000 do 6s of 96...104¼
21000 do un gold 4s.........77¼@78¼	1000 do of 97......102¼
14000 LNA-C con...........100⅛@⅞	1000 do of 98......103¼
10000 do 5s.....73¼@⅜	1000 do of 99......103¼
2000 L-WB con....105	1000 D-G 1st......... 36⅞
1000 La 4s............ 99	5000 Va fund debt of 1991......... 61⅛
3000 LE-W 2d......101	26000 Wab 1st.........104⅛@105
9000 Man con 4s............97¼@⅝	20000 do 2d....74⅛@75
6000 M-StP gm 4s series A..... 94	5000 do deb ser B.25@⅜
4000 do term......111	40000 Wis C 1st tr.. 43
12000 MK-T 1st 4s...........83⅝@85	4000 WNY-P in... 16¼
27000 do 2d...59⅞@60	6000 WU ct 5s.....106
3000 do of Tex 5s.. 81	9000 WS reg 4s....105¼
500 M-O gm 4s... 67⅛	
10000 do gm 4s.... 66⅞	
4000 M-N 1st of 1913..........116⅛	

First Heretic Burned.

A man named Santre was the first person burned alive in England for heresy.

RAILWAY NEWS.

MONEY EASILY SECURED IN EUROPE BY AMERICAN ROADS.

President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Borrows $1,000,000 for the Improvement of His Line—Thinks the Success of the Government Loan Will Be Beneficial to Railroad Interests—Rates to the St. Paul Grand Army Encampment.

"Much benefit will surely result to American interests from the success of the popular loan," said President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western railway yesterday. Previous to the issue of President Cleveland's proclamation, he said, it was almost impossible for an American road to secure a loan in Europe without putting up the most gilt-edged security. Now money can be secured on easy terms and without trouble by any road known to be in sound financial condition. It had been Mr. Stickney's intention for some time past to improve the physical condition of the Chicago Great Western by cutting down grades, building new bridges, and improving terminals. For this purpose a loan of $1,000,000 was needed. Eight days after President Cleveland had issued his message the Chicago Great Western railroad company sent an agent to England to get a loan of $1,000,000.

A few days ago Mr. Stickney received a cable message saying the money had been secured and on much easier terms than was expected. The company is not required to give any other security than its notes for five years, with 6 per cent interest. The sale was made at par and without the payment of any commission.

"With this money," President Stickney said, "we propose to make the Chicago Great Western one of the best and safest roads in the country. Every cent of it will be used for cutting down grades and making other improvements. No extension or construction of new lines is contemplated. The prospects of the road have never been better and the earnings are steadily improving. For the month of January, 1896, the company's net earnings were $105,000 more than for the corresponding month last year."

Regarding the position taken by the Chicago Great Western regarding rates and limit of tickets for the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment in St. Paul next summer, President Stickney said his company was in duty bound to grant the rate of one cent a mile, with a thirty days' limit for return tickets, having promised the people of St. Paul before the location of the encampment it would give such terms. He felt confident the Chicago Great Western would be able to handle easily all the people who desired to attend the encampment. There was no good reason why the company should not make money at the terms offered. When the Grand Trunk, Wabash, and Erie roads ran popular excursions to Niagara Falls last summer at a $5 rate for the round trip those roads made more money than they ever did before at full rates, owing to the large crowds they carried, and he expects to obtain the same result on the Grand Army business.

"Overland" Made Remarkable Trip.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific Overland limited has finished its trip across the country, and while it did not break any previous records held by the Union Pacific it made a remarkable run. It left Omaha at 12:20 on Wednesday afternoon, four hours late, and arrived at Cheyenne at 11:56 last night and at Rawlins at 5:45 this morning, one hour and fifty-five minutes late. The distance from Rawlins to Ogden is 322 miles, and it reached Ogden fifty minutes late. There was snow through Wyoming and Western Nebraska and a strong wind blowing. The train made up three hours and twenty minutes, which shows what it can do when necessary.

Floating Terminal at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—For some time a company in which Ephraim Mariner, H. H. Camp, Henry Herman, and a number of local capitalists are interested has been securing options on property in the Menominee River Valley with a view to establishing there freight yards for a terminal road, which can be used by the Wisconsin Central and any other road which can be induced to build to this city. How the company was to get down-town has been a puzzle. Today it was learned it intends to use the system of floating terminals or lighters, the same as are to be used by the Wisconsin and Michigan road in Chicago.

Big Michigan Combination.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, Detroit and Mackinaw, Flint and Père Marquette, and Canadian Pacific railroads are said to have entered into a quadruple alliance by which they will carry passengers and freight east and west by way of Detroit. The Detroit and Mackinaw will soon be extended from McPhee on the north to Mackinaw and from Omer on the south to Bay City, completing the links. The South Shore is controlled by the Canadian Pacific, yet it turns over to the Michigan Central at Mackinaw more than half its east-bound freight instead of utilizing its own outlet by way of the Soo.

Hoke Smith on the Pacific Roads.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Secretary Hoke Smith, in a conference with the House Pacific Railroads committee today, advocated foreclosure of the government mortgage and a resale of the roads. He declared there would be no difficulty in doing this without government ownership of the roads, to which he was opposed absolutely. He recommended that Congress pass an act forfeiting the lands granted the two companies, with an exemption in favor of bona fide purchasers from the roads. If Congress did not legislate he would revoke his suspension orders and patent the lands to the roads.

Transfer Allowance to Elevators.

Traffic officials of the Chicago eastbound roads agreed yesterday to allow a maximum charge of $2.50 per car on oats and $1.50 per car on other grain to elevators for transfer when transfer is actually made through them and when it is for the convenience and at the request of the roads interested. This is to make transfer charges uniform and to prevent discrimination in favor of certain elevators and roads.

Oregon Plan Is Operative.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Reorganization committee of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company anounces that the plan of reorganization is operative. Deposits of consolidated mortgage and collateral trust bonds will be received up to Feb. 29 without penalty. After that a payment of $50 per bond will be required. Deposits of stocks will be received up to the same date on payment of $6 per share.

Advance Texas Cattle Rates.

General Freight Agents of the Southwestern roads held a meeting at the Auditorium yesterday and decided to restore regular tariff rates on live stock from points in Texas. Rates have been considerably demoralized for some time past.

Smith Appointed Commissioner.

H. C. Smith, Secretary of the Central Traffic Association, was yesterday appointed Acting Commissioner in place of C. H. McKnight, who goes to New York as Chief Clerk of the Joint Traffic Association.

WANT A LICENSE FOR FILLED CHEESE.

Canada's Exports Increase, While Those of the United States Decrease.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The State Agricultural Society today adopted a resolution urging Congress to pass the Cook bill for licensing filled cheese factories and a pound tax upon all filled cheese manufactured in this country; also petitioning the passage of the Sauerhering bill providing for a State trade-mark for filled cheese. This action was taken after Prof. W. A. Henry had read a paper citing the fact that United States cheese exports have decreased 40 per cent in the last fourteen years, while those of Canada have increased 400 per cent.

The State Horticultural Society today elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. G. Kellogg, Janesville; Vice-President, Charles Hirschinger, Baraboo; Secretary, A. J. Phillips, West Salem; Treasurer, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Herbst, Sparta.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 3	9,359	160	21,550	9,577
Tuesday, Feb. 4	5,245	604	17,297	6,750
Wednesday, Feb. 5	12,846	629	23,797	15,774
Thursday, Feb. 6	4,500	50	17,000	6,000
Week thus far	33,705	1,493	85,453	45,111
Same period last w'k	42,350	1,395	105,173	59,437
Same period 1894	34,006	1,121	106,226	[illegible]
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 3	2,478	....	7,905	494
Tuesday, Feb. 4	679	....	3,878	80
Wednesday, Feb. 5	4,507	....	11,007	[illegible]
Thursday, Feb. 6	3,500	....	6,000	[illegible]
Week thus far	11,164	1	26,879	2,174
Same period last w'k	11,132	157	9,706	4,107
Same period 1895	8,972	....	20,652	3,753

Today's receipts are estimated at 4,500 cattle, 17,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep.

Cattle—Some of the best cattle sold 5@10c higher, but the general market was in the main steady and the finish was rather dull, yet few remained in the pens. Steers sold at [illegible]; some averaging 1,485 lbs at $4.70, and 1,625-lb Kansas steers at $4.25. [illegible] Twelve 1,891-lb steers sold at $4.40; [illegible]

Hogs—Trade was active at 5c advance in prices. Heavy sold at $4.00@4.30; [illegible] bulk of hogs, $4.17½@4.25.

Sheep—A good demand prevailed and prices ruled steady. [illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market 5@10c higher; [illegible]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,600; shipments, 2,800. Market steady, 5c higher. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market 5@10c higher; [illegible]

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EASTMAN

WASHINGTON NEWS.

LEADERS DISAGREEE ON THE QUESTION OF COAST DEFENSES.

Senators Cullom, Squire, and Others Are Anxious to Spend a Large Amount of Money in Fortifying Entrances to the Principal Harbors and Providing Proper Armament—Opposing Element Seeks to Restrict the Outlay.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There appears to be a serious disagreement between the Republican leaders as to the extent to which it is proper for the government to go in providing coast defenses. Senator Squire, at the head of the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses, is anxious to spend a large amount of money in fortifying the entrances to the principal harbors and providing large caliber guns with disappearing carriages for the express purpose of keeping at bay any hostile fleet. If the scheme goes through to divide up the appropriation bill in the Senate his committee will have charge of the fortifications bill, and he will amend the measure sent over by the House by adding to it a comprehensive scheme of coast defenses, including the Atlantic and Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico, and probably the principal lake ports, or at least the narow channels which command the lakes.

The ordinary estimates submitted by the War Department for fortifications are based entirely on the old theory that this country will never go to war with any foreign nation. The total amount appropriated for fortifications and other works of defense during the current fiscal year was only $1,904,557. The estimates for this year call for an expenditure of $7,414,633. The tendency in the House is to cut down the estimates of the department materially, but a slight examination of the figures submitted by Secretary Lamont shows the increases are generally along the line of providing much needed high grade guns of large caliber and long range, and the necessary projectiles and protection for the same. The department proposes to increase the current appropriation of $500,000 for gun and mortar batteries to $1,885,000.

Increase for Fortifications.

The main item of increase in the Secretary's estimates is for the armament of fortifications. The proposed appropriation is $4,876,443, as against the current appropriation of $1,139,150. The War Department is prepared to furnish the big guns for seacoast defenses with rapidity, provided the ideas of which Senator Squire is the exponent shall find favor in Congress, and not those of Uncle Joe Cannon and the House leaders generally, who seem to be doing nothing to put the country in a condition of defense in view of existing foreign complications.

The ordnance department has already completed and partially completed forty-six twelve-inch guns, sixty-five ten-inch, and sixty-three eight-inch guns. A contract has been made with the Bethlehem Iron company for the manufacture of twenty-five twelve-inch guns, fifty ten-inch guns, and twenty-five eight-inch guns. This leaves the guns already provided for by law and still to be manufactured by the ordnance department equivalent to 44 sixteen-inch, 174 twelve-inch, 142 ten-inch, and 49 eight-inch oil tempered and annealed steel coast defense guns. The estimated cost of manufacturing these guns complete and of completing the unfinished guns now under manufacture, exclusive of appropriations previously made, is $19,350,188. Of this the department asks only $113,000 for the coast defense guns and $800,000 for steel breech-loading mortars. The total number of mortars required for the armament of fortifications already authorized is 800 twelve-inch and 24 ten-inch.

There have already been manufactured 80 of the twelve-inch mortars, leaving still to be constructed 720 twelve-inch and 24 ten-inch. The total estimated cost of these mortars which remain to be manufactured is $9,801,120. An investigation made by Congress four years ago determined that if the army gun factory, after being completed, were running at its full capacity it would take from fifteen to seventeen years to complete this armament. Congress therefore decided that the work should progress more rapidly, and thereupon made an appropriation for the purchase of 100 guns from outside factories.

For Coast Defense Needs.

Senator Squire is engaged in going over the estimates made by the War Department, and his committee favors liberal appropriations for coast defenses. Recent statements as to the ease with which the British fleet of light draft gunboats could enter the Chesapeake Bay and after passing up the Potomac anchor off Alexandria and shell Washington at their leisure has stirred up a number of the Senators, and Mr. Daniel of Virginia has introduced a bill to provide for permanent fortifications and a system of torpedo defense at Cape Henry and Cape Charles. The bill itself appropriates $1,000,000 for the work, in installments, so as to carry the total amount over four years, but makes $150,000 available at once, which would appear to be a step in the right direction.

The significant part of Senator Daniel's bill is the admission made in the preamble, which is that "it is manifest the seacoast defenses of the United States are totally inadequate to the safety of the country," and further along another preamble, which recites that "the gateway to Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, Va., requires protection against the entrance of a hostile fleet, which, once entering said bay, might possibly capture the Cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Baltimore, and the National Capital."

To Put Silver Men on Record.

There is a very large and powerful element in the Senate, to which Senator Cullom of Illinois belongs, which is insisting that Congress shall stop squabbling over minor matters and put the country at once in a condition to back up some of its loud talk recently made. The leaders in the House declare that there is no money and that the silver element in the Senate would prevent any issue of bonds for coast defenses or battleships, but the Senators referred to declare that if a comprehensive system of coast defenses and battleships is specifically provided for and bonds to pay for it are authorized by the House of Representatives the silver men in the Senate would not dare oppose such a measure for a moment.

It would not be strange if the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses should report a fortifications bill, carrying something like $50,000,000, and then leave it to the House either to reject it or to provide the money by bonds for this specific purpose, leaving it to the silver men to assume the responsibility of refusing to put the country in a condition of defense.

WILL BE EASY JOB TO BEAT BILL.

"Semi-Occasional" Publishing Houses Have a Fight in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Representatives of the periodical and semi-occasional publishing houses say they will have comparatively an easy job of it defeating the bill reported by Mr. Loud from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, which seeks to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter.

The committee made no change in the bill as originally introduced except to insert a section which requires that publishers who take advantage of the second-class rates shall be required before depositing mail matter in the postoffice to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by States, cities, towns, and counties, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

This particular section is being opposed vigorously by many publishers of newspapers who say while in many cases they separate their mail voluntarily they do not desire to be compelled to do so, as in some cases, particularly in catching certain specified trains, it is possible only to dump in the mail haphazard, and to require its strict separation would oftentimes result in missing a train altogether.

The bill as submitted by Mr. Loud is intended chiefly to bar out from the operation of the second-class rates publications which purport to be issued periodically, but are in fact merely books or reprints of books, either bound or unbound. It is provided specifically that newspapers of the second class when sent by the publisher and from the office of publication, or from a news agency to actual subscribers, shall be entitled to transmission in the mails at second-class rates of one cent a pound, but news agents are not to be allowed to return unsold copies at the pound rates.

The bill adimts to the benefit of the second-class rates papers regularly issued by fraternal societies, lodges, and trades unions, provided such matter shall be published to further the objects of the society. But publications designed primarily for advertising purposes and extra numbers of second-class publications sent by the publisher as the agent of an advertiser to addresses furnished are specifically barred from the second-class rates and made subject to pay postage of one cent for every four ounces.

The conditions of admission to the second class are made by the bill regular issuance of a publication at stated intervals at least four times a year, a date of issue, and a consecutive number; secondly, the paper must be issued from a known office of publication, which shall be shown by the paper itself; thirdly, it must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding such as usually distinguishes books from periodicals. Finally, the paper must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character or be devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers who voluntarily order and pay for the paper.

TO ELECT BY A POPULAR VOTE.

Senator Turpie Urges a Change in Choosing Senators.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Senator Turpie addressed the Senate today in favor of the election of Senators by popular vote. He spoke of the growth of corporation influence. It was notorious that the central bureau of this malevolent corporate power was at the capitals of the various States whenever a United States Senator was chosen. Destroy this rule of the trust by giving to the people the election of Senators and the ballot of opinion would be restored, unawed and unbought.

The Senator referred to the deadlock in Kentucky and the previous one in Delaware, and pointed out the growing dangers of leaving the choice of Senators with Legislatures instead of with the people.

To Recommit Tariff-Silver Bill.

Mr. Quay brought up the resolution to recommit the tariff-silver bill. He offered an amendment modifying his original resolution, so that instead of instructing the committee to report back separate bills the measure was referred back "for further consideration."

At Mr. Quay's request the resolution went over until Monday, when Mr. Quay gave notice that he would ask to have it considered. There was a general assent and the order was made.

The Populist Senators have decided in caucus to vote solidly against recommitting the silver substitute for the tariff bill to the Committee on Finance. If the Democrats stand together against the Quay motion the decision of the Populists will insure its defeat.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) offered an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Quay relative to the recommitting of the tariff-silver bill. Mr. Morgan's amendment instructs the Finance committee to add a provision deducting 10 per cent from custom duties on goods imported in vessels of the United States or of the country producing the imported article, provided that the countries exporting such goods shall provide by law that silver bullion, the product of United States mines, shall be admitted to coinage on equal terms with gold.

At 2 o'clock the resolution to distribute the appropriation bills among the various Senate committees was taken up and Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, addressed the Senate in opposition to the proposed change.

Praise for Senator Allison.

There was considerable debate pro and con, during which Mr. Proctor [Rep., Vt.] opposed the position advanced by Mr. Allison, but in doing so he took occasion to compliment Mr. Allison in high terms for his ability and for his forcible argument.

"It furnishes another evidence if any were needed," said Mr. Proctor, "of his [Allison's] eminent fitness for the highest position in the gift of the people. I can say that in his absence."

Mr. Allison had been out of the chamber throughout Mr. Proctor's remarks.

"TOO MUCH JOHNSON" IN HOUSE.

Two Members of That Name Take Issue on the Silver Question.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Senate free coinage substitute for the House bond bill was debated five hours in the House this afternoon and for three hours at the night session. Nevertheless, the pressure from members for time to present their views is so great that it seems possible now that the debate may be run over into next week.

The speeches so far have been tame and dry. There were two notable exceptions, however, today. Mr. Johnson of North Dakota and Mr. Johnson of California, both Republicans, but on different sides of the silver question, afforded entertainment, and perhaps instruction.

The former was once a school teacher, and today he brought the methods of the schoolroom into the House. He placed some charts in front of the Speaker's desk, illustrating graphically the rise and fall of prices in this country, the production of silver, the price of wheat in India, measured in silver, and, pointer in hand like a professor to his pupils, explained converging and diverging lines.

Mr. Johnson of California, on the other hand, whose fiery protests against the passage of the bond bill attracted general attention, won the applause of the silver men with an eloquent speech, urging the Republicans not to ignore silver, and warning them of the dire consequences that might follow if they did. His wit was so trenchant and his blade so keen that he was frequently applauded by those who were not in sympathy with him.

REPORT ON ROENTGEN'S DISCOVERY

Consul-General De Kay Sends Official Notification to Washington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The first information of an official nature to reach the United States Government touching the remarkable properties of the etheric waves of Roentgen is contained in the following report to the State Department from United States Consul-General De Kay at Berlin:

"I have the honor to report a discovery which may profoundly affect surgery and medicine in the way of diagnosing tumors, protuberances in tumors, protuberances in bones, and foreign matter in them as well as bullets or other substances in the bodies of men or animals. It is likely that the discovery will in time enable us to examine the interior of tools, machinery, and other objects of wood and metal, so as to guard against danger through flaws or errors in casting, etc.

"It is the discovery of a property of certain rays emanating from the electric light when produced in receivers from which the air has been exhausted. The discoverer is a professor at the University of Wursenberg, a Hollander by birth, and a Swiss by education, who has devoted his life to experiments on air, light, and electricity. His name is Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen. It is too early to more than outline the results and prospects of the discovery. It might be suggested that the War and Navy Departments should examine into the matter."

Suicide of a Department Clerk.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—John Shea, a first-class clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, and a veteran of the war, committed suicide in a closet at the department this morning by shooting himself in the head, dying almost instantly. He evidently was unbalanced mentally from a wound inflicted during the war.

Ten-Year-Old Boy Disappears.

Arcola, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Jimmie Barnett, a 10-year-old boy, mysteriously disappeared from his home in this city last Friday. No trace of his whereabouts has since been discovered.

HER FIRST BALL.

HER SECOND SEASON.

NEW BARRIER FOR DEATH

DR. CYRUS EDSON HAS A "RATIONAL" CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

He Discovers a Solution That Has Proved Its Remedial Properties in a Large Number of Cases—He Publishes Some Notes on Its Use, Showing the Logical Reasons for Its Success—His New Fluid Is Called Aseptolin.

New York, Feb. 6.—Dr. Cyrus Edson, who was at one time Commissioner of Health of the City and County of New York, and who has been for years one of the well-known contributors to the leading magazines, will publish an article tomorrow in the Medical Record—the Lancet among the medical journals in the United States—under the following title: "A Rational Treatment for Phthisis Pulmonalis, Together with Some Notes on a New Remedial Solution." Under this headline comes the description of a discovery made by Dr. Edson, which, it is held, may solve the hitherto unsolved problem of the cure of tuberculosis.

Of all the diseases that afflict the human race tuberculosis, in one form or another, is the most fatal. Among the people of nations sufficiently civilized to keep records of death, with their causes, about one-third are charged to tuberculosis. The most common form of the disease is consumption, and all men remember the sensation which followed the announcement by Prof. Koch that he hoped he had discovered a remedy. But tuberculosis kills thousands of babies when it attacks them in the bowels, and it causes many men to walk with crutches. The disease is protean in character; there is scarcely a part of the body it may not invade, and it kills about one-third of all who die.

Following Pasteur and Koch.

In order to understand Dr. Edson's discovery it is necessary to remember that Pasteur and Koch discovered and established the fact that germ diseases had as their ultimate cause the presence in the body of minute organism, called germs, microbes, and the like. It was not long before these germs were cultivated, as it is called. That is, some germs from a diseased person were transferred to some bouillon, Irish moss, or some substance on which they would grow; placed in a machine where the temperature was maintained at that of the blood, and there allowed to increase and multiply, which they did with amazing rapidity. These cultivated germs were identical with those in the diseased person, as was proved, not only by the experiments with guinea pigs, but by the fact that many of the scientific men studying them have been inoculated with them, and have died as the result.

Having the cultivated colonies, the scientific men made many experiments. They found disinfectants would kill these germs. They found, for example, that if a mixture of one part phenol of carbolic acid to 3,000 parts of water were floated over a colony of germs and left there for twenty-four hours all these germs died. It naturally occurred to them that if carbolic acid would kill germs outside the body it would kill them inside, and the conclusion that if they could kill the germs in the body they could destroy the cause of the disease, and thus cure the latter, was apparent.

The experiment was promptly tried. The result was some of those in whom these injections were put developed abscesses at the point of the injection. Far more, however, were poisoned by the acid, and the idea had to be given up. It was too fascinating, though. Declat of Paris made a mixture of one of the acids to 100 of water, and, putting in a little salt, continued the injections—getting from them a larger percentage of cures.

Dr. Edson's Early Work.

Dr. Edson had his attention directed to this subject in the early part of 1895, and he began the study of carbolic acid. He found that Studler, Marck, Brieger, Salkowski, and other great chemists agreed in declaring phenol was a normal constituent of the urine in man, the horse, and the cow. As whatever is in the urine comes from the blood after it has been strained through the kidneys, this means phenol or carbolic acid was always in the blood of man. Marck's figures were: In the urine of a healthy person, .004 grams of phenol to the litre; Salkowski declared that during disease this amount rose to 1.5575 grams per litre. In other words, nature itself increased the amount of carbolic acid in the blood over 25 times as soon as the person became sick. Yet all observers agree carbolic acid could not be injected into the blood without poisonous effects.

In other words, Dr. Edson had the problem before him about as follows: Here is a substance, a known antiseptic, which will kill the endivated germs, not only present in the blood at all times but increased by nature during disease, which all men say cannot be injected without poisoning the patient. Why?

Dr. Edson answered his own question by saying: "Because we have not yet found the right solution of it. If we find that we can inject."

He began the search, and after a long and tedious experiment produced a fluid which he calls aseptolin. It is perfectly colorless, looks like crystal, and smells strangely of carbolic acid. It contains 2.75 per cent of carbolic acid, and to every ounce of it there is added one-hundredth of a grain of a new salt discovered by Dr. Edson during his work, a salt called pilocarpin-phenyl-hydroxide. The aseptolin is injected under the skin and thus directly into the blood. The dose is 100 minims or drops, injected with a hypodermatic syringe once in twenty-four hours.

Now, what happens after the injection? If the total amount of blood in the person be remembered, it will be seen that after the injection the blood becomes a liquid, having one part of carbolic acid from 1,200 to 1,500 parts of blood. In other words, it is a liquid from two to two and one-half times as strong with the acid as was the one to three-thousand solution, which killed the cultivated germs. The circulation of the blood applies this carbolic solution to every part of the body many times in an hour. Wherever there is disease and the germs which cause it that spot is being continually washed with this carbolic solution, in which no germ can live more than a few hours.

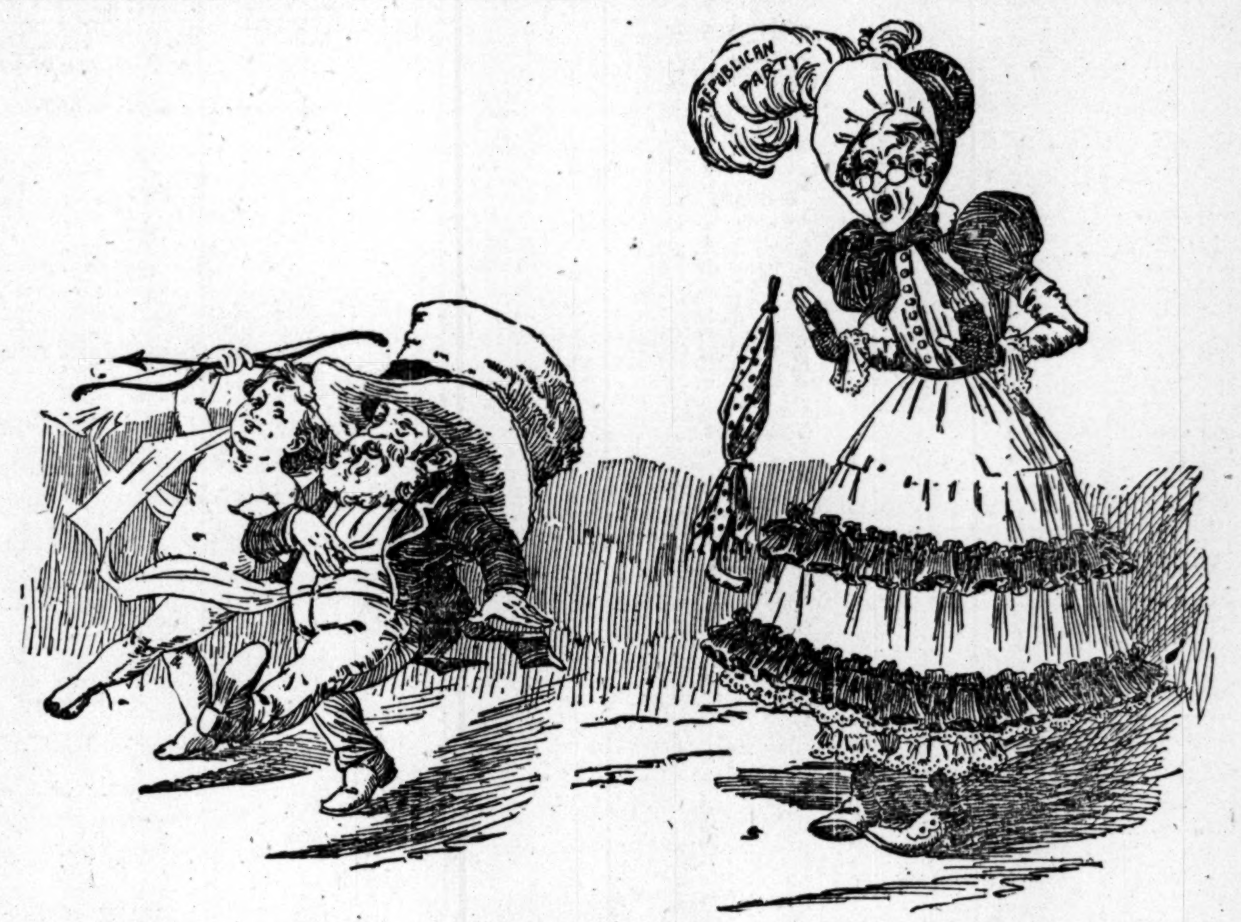
Record of the Cures.

Tuberculosis—consumption— is a germ disease, being caused by what are called the tubercle bacilli. Dr. Edson discovered aseptolin ni September, 1895. To date 217 persons having consumption have been treated with it. Of these four showed no improvement, and of the four one died. The rest, 213, showed improvement. Of these twenty-three have been discharged cured, sixty-seven will, in the opinion of the physicians having the cases, be discharged cured, making ninety in all. In ninety-one cases the patients have been under treatment for too short a time to enable the attending physicians to say anything except the patients are better. In thirty-two cases the improvement was only temporary, but this record means about 40 per cent of cures, and these cases have been those of patients with the disease in all stages.

About fifty physicians in the county have procured aseptolin from Dr. Edson's laboratory, No. 24 Whitehall street, New York City, and are using it in their practice. It has cured every case of malaria and grip in which it has been tried, seventy-seven in all of malaria and fifty-one of grip.

After all, it is merely what Dr. Edson calls it, "a rational treatment." It is killing germs inside the body, just as they had been killed outside ever since the first colony was cultivated, and it is the using for the purpose the agent nature herself creates or secrets to do this work. Upon authority of Prof. Henry A. Mott, aseptolin is composed of:

Water	97.2411 per cent
Phenol	2.7401 per cent
Pilocarpine-phenyl-hydroxide	0.0188 per cent



HARRISON'S ANSWERS TO TWO LEAP YEAR PROPOSALS.—Chicago Chronicle.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The following interesting communication on a subject which is particularly timely at this period when annual reports are being discussed has been received:

"Chicago, Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Since the passage of the law taxing foreign insurance companies 2 per cent on their premiums, numerous interviews with prominent agents of foreign insurance companies have been published in the daily papers, which gives them the opportunity to expatiate on the deplorable condition of the fire insurance business. For the last twenty-five years agents have kept up this calamity howl, in spite of the sworn statements of their companies showing from 10 per cent to 40 per cent cash dividends per annum.

"The recent statements which a prominent agent caused to be published, that 'the year 1895 was very unprofitable for insurance men,' and that 'a profit of 10 per cent for the insurance companies for the last twenty-four years is a liberal estimate,' shows lamentable ignorance of the facts or a desire to mislead the public, who in this State during the twenty-three years from 1872 to 1894, inclusive, paid $188,297,648 for fire insurance premiums, and were paid back $82,942,043 for fire losses, or 44.05 per cent, the excess of premiums over losses being $105,355,604. The running expenses of insurance companies, according to the estimates of the Illinois Insurance Department, average 33.33 per cent, which shows a net profit of 22.62 per cent on $188,297,648 premiums, amounting to $42,592,927. This State has paid a net profit of $1,869,257 per annum for the twenty-three year period to the insurance companies licensed to do business in the State.

"The year 1895, judging from the statistics already at hand, has been the most profitable for several years. Four Illinois joint stock companies of this State, whose reports are at hand, representing $1,000,000 capital, paid respectively 30 per cent, 20 per cent, 16 per cent, and 10 per cent in cash dividends, amounting to $152,000, and added $135,140 to their net surplus in 1895, making a net profit of $287,140, or 28.71 per cent on their capital stock. We have reports of one company paying 120 per cent cash dividend and earning 369.57 per cent on its capital stock; another 99 per cent; another paying 28 per cent cash dividend and earning 60 per cent on its capital stock, while eight Western fire insurance companies, located in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, averaged 31.79 per cent net earnings on their capital.

"Taking into consideration the fact that 90 per cent of the insurance premium of the State is paid to agents of foreign insurance companies, who are opposed to the organization of local insurance companies, it is not surprising that local agents will not admit that there is any profit in the fire insurance business. The small amount of capital originally invested in fire insurance stocks in this State, $1,235,000, on Jan. 1, 1895, had paid dividends amounting to 285 per cent, or an average of 15.1 per cent. They have accumulated $7,012,478 cash assets. These companies were all organized between 1866 and 1872. Still we are informed upon every possible occasion by the members of the Chicago Underwriters' Association that there is no profit in the fire insurance business. UNDERWRITER."

* * *

Loeb & Coffey, who are no longer representatives of the insurance company of the State of Pennsylvania, and for which reason will retire from the Underwriters' Association, state they will represent another company in a few weeks and apply for reinstatement in the association.

* * *

The effects of the confused condition of affairs in California are indicated by the companies reporting to the Insurance Commissioner of the State. They received $1,210,476 less in premiums than in 1894, which is designated the "waste by war."

* * *

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The fire insurance managers have been in session all day without accomplishing anything. They are debating the commission question. Tonight a special committee will review the matter of excessive commission and report to the managers tomorrow.

* * *

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The proprietors of the A. B. C. Store today agreed to accept the arbitrator's reward of $12,089 with salvage and dismiss all the cases against Adjuster Griffith for procuring search warrants.

* * *

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Merchants' Insurance company was granted permission by the Insurance Department to transact business in this State.

* * *

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The New York Tariff Association has not yet taken formal action prohibiting the use of acetylene gas under its policies.

HAS HIS AX ALL READY.

CHIEF BADENOCH TALKS OF CONTROLLER'S POLICE ESTIMATE.

Returns from California to Say He Will Keep the Department Within the Appropriation, Though He Deplores the Necessity—Will Reduce the Force—Cannot Say How Civil Service Appointees Will Fare—What Will Be Done to Dance Halls.

Chief of Police Badenoch returned to Chicago yesterday, after an eighteen days' trip through California and the West. He found a great amount of business had piled up for him during his absence.

The news which affected the Chief the most was that the Controller had cut down his estimate for the appropriation for the coming year to $3,200,000. He had put in an estimate of $3,643,000.

"When I put in my estimate for the coming year," Chief Badenoch said, "I placed it at the smallest possible amount, and don't see what I shall do in the matter if the estimate of the Controller goes through. I asked the Council for 200 additional men in my estimate. This meant $200,000. The only possible way in which I can economize is to cut down the force 243 men.

"The police stations of the city are in very bad condition; we need new horses for the department, and the whole apparatus needs rejuvenation. All this work will have to be dispensed with, however. We will live within our appropriation and will reduce the force to the proper size. Of course, I cannot tell just what will be done."

The question was raised whether the men placed on the force by civil service examination will be protected in the reduction which seems inevitable. To this the Chief said he preferred to leave it until later. President Clark of the Civil Service Commission was unwilling to talk on this line also.

"Let the matter come to an issue before we take it up," he said. "Of course, if the force is reduced we would not consent that all of our men be dismissed first. Nor would we insist our men be protected in such a condition of affairs. If the department must be economical it is probable we would consent to the proper distribution of the dismissals. Still, I cannot say what will be the attitude of the commission if the matter comes up for decision."

Concerning the suppression of concert halls which are in connection with saloons, Chief Badenoch said he was not prepared to talk fully.

"You may say this for me, however," he said. "No place is to be allowed to run which is immoral or objectionable. About these places in Milwaukee avenue which have been complained of, I have not as yet been informed. I know formerly they were not objected to by the people. I will take up the matter of the charges made against the Buffo and the Terrace concert halls this evening, and will know by tomorrow evening what I will do. If the places are so objectionable as they are said to be, they will certainly be closed up.

"I would like to say, however, that in many parts of the city there are no public halls, and people go to halls which are in connection with saloons to have their marriages performed and to carry on any matter to which a crowd of people goes. This is especially true in what is known as Little Poland, Italy, and Bohemia."

COMMISSIONER KENT AS INSPECTOR.

Finds Satisfactory Progress at Two-Mile Crib, Inlet, and Breakwater.

Commissioner Kent yesterday visited the two-mile crib, the shore inlet off Chicago avenue, and the sea wall at Randolph street. The trip was made in company with City Engineer Jackson and others in a tug boat.

At the crib the Commissioner found a condition of things which he termed "a tempest in a tea-pot" There seemed to be a good deal of friction between the men. Yesterday morning a fight took place between Thomas Cusack, who was taken from the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission on Dec. 28, and Peter Do Rock, one of the emergency men. Both men were discharged by the Commissioner. On Wednesday a new cook was secured for the crib, and the men were satisfied. The larder was investigated and found to contain a supply of good food.

The Commissioner found the work at the inlet tunnel progressing to his satisfaction. There are now 1,600 feet of the tunnel completed. A second shaft has been sunk at the two-mile crib, and the gangs of men will work toward each other. It is thought the work will be completed about June 15.

Workmen at the sea wall are now putting in sheet piling. About 300 feet of the wall have been completed, running south from Randolph street.

FINDS NO GROUND FOR HER CHARGES

Commissioner Munn Investigates Miss Florence Pulaski's Case.

Commissioner Munn, Chairman of the Hospital committee, yesterday investigated the charges of Miss Florence Pulaski against the officials at the County Hospital.

The woman was suffering from consumption, and claimed she was forced to leave the hospital because she had been refused medicine and kind treatment. In substance the Commissioner said:

"The girl's case was pronounced incurable, and preparations were made to remove her to the Poorhouse at Dunning where all such cases are taken when they arrive at that stage. She evidently disliked the idea and had her friends notified. The day she left the hospital a friend called for her and she departed in the ambulance."

EXAMINING BOARD IS CONVENED.

Commissioned Officers Illinois National Guard Summoned to Appear.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Hilton has issued Special Order No. 22 convening an examining board at Chicago Feb. 17, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such commissioned officers as may be properly ordered before it. Following is the detail for the board: Capt. Joseph H. Barnett, Company D; Capt. Edward H. Switzer, Company H; Capt. William F. Knoch, Company E; First Lieutenant Everett W. Peckham, Company C—all of the First Infantry.

The following-named commissioned officers of the First Infantry are ordered to report to the board in Chicago at 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, Feb. 17, for examination in conformity with Sec. 3, Art. 2, military code: First Lieutenant Charles W. Stafford, Company B; First Lieutenant James H. Bower, Company M; First Lieutenant Charles H. Armstrong, Company F; First Lieutenant Leon Rosenthal, Company G; First Lieutenant Philip Mesney, Company K; First Lieutenant Charles H. Warren, Company H; First Lieutenant William C. Gebhardt, Company L; Second Lieutenant Darrell McGowan, Company C; Second Lieutenant Walter H. McComb, Company B; Second Lieutenant Frederick A. Brooks, Company M; Second Lieutenant George L. Horton, Company F; Second Lieutenant William H. Chenoweth Jr., Company I; Second Lieutenant James Miles, Company A; Second Lieutenant Charles R. Barnes, Company G; Second Lieutenant Barnard J. Baumer, Company K; Second Lieutenant Melville E. Green, Company H.

Gov. Altgeld, by Private Secretary Dose, today issued a requisition upon Gov. Morton of New York for the extradition of Edward Sammon, under arrest at Buffalo and wanted at Chicago for larceny.

Gov. Altgeld has restored the rights of citizenship to the following discharged convicts: Jesse Gorman of Chicago, served one year for burglary; Elwood Priest of Fairbury, served one year for grand larceny; and Michael McMahon of Chicago, served one year for robbery.

BILLS FOR LIQUOR SOLD IN IOWA.

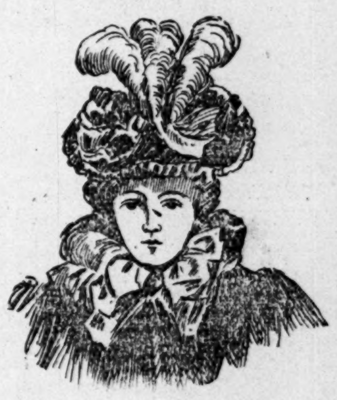
Saloonkeeper Sets Up a Claim That They Are Uncollectible.

Ottumwa, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A suit has been filed, through Attorneys McElroy and Heindel, by an Illinois liquor firm against John Feehan, a saloonkeeper of this city. The suit is for $500 for a bill for liquors sold to Mr. Feehan.

Mr. Feehan opposes the granting of the judgment on the ground that the sale of liquors was not a ligitimate business in the State of Iowa, and hence bills for liquors sold could not be collected.

The demurrer sets forth the claim that the Martin mulct law simply stops criminal proceedings against keepers of saloons, and does not legalize the traffic any more than it was legalized under the prohibitory law.

Daily Hint from Paris.



A FASHIONABLE HAT.

Hat in black felt, trimmed with a small satin ruche and bunches of pearl gray feathers. The ruche is made of loques de satin. This hat is made by Saillard.—New York Herald.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Freeman—11469—Michael Keating vs. Arthur B. and Everett B. Camp; by dflt., $256.

Judge Hutchinson—11022—Robert Lowry vs. Otto Zroletuch; on findg., $75 and sat.

Judge Stein—4615—F. Krziekawsky vs. R. W. Stafford; on ver., $237.14 ex parte.

Judge Chetlain—11447—William Deering & Co. vs. Irwin M. Horv; by dflt., $369.10.—11283—A. M. Hooker Co. vs. W. H. Haskell; same, $1,753.—11177—Ashland Block Assn. vs. John Moffett; same, $480.—11454—Ruth Clay vs. H. S. Kellogg; same, $218.—11412—Ashland Block Assn. vs. The United States Grain Drying Co.; same, $355.—11560—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. vs. M. J. Doyle; same, $568.86.—11108—Majan Caboroski vs. Frank Rakowski; same, $390.—11375—Estes & Lauriat vs. Mooney-Russell Pub. Co.; same, $1,784.28.—11376—Same vs. R. L. Mooney; same, $1,357.—11547—George C. Longley Co. vs. Tanner & L. Heureux; same, $155.—11548—Alburger, Stoer & Co. vs. Charles F. Tanner; same, ... Smith Paper Co. vs. Francis W... $1,256.—11171—Samuel Baer vs. ... same, $509.—11130—Union National Bank ... Moran; same, $26,469.—11597—John A. ... vs. E. G. Christoph; same, ... Law vs. Purdy Bros. & Co.; same ... George M. Shaver, admr. of the estate of ... McLaughlin, vs. Libbey, McNeil & ... findg., $3,000 and sat.

Judge Baker—7797—William E. ... Bancroft Co.; on findg., $567; same ...

Judge Windes—21319—Patton & Fisher vs. Elizabeth A. Gougar; by dflt., $1,358.

Decrees.

Judge Payne—2630—Bannister vs. ... dec. sale. Divorces—17110—Andrew ... Minnie Nelson.—171333—Jennie E. Durand vs. Walter Durand.

Judge Horton—9725—Ostrander et al. vs. ...sen et al.; dec. sale.—1919—Vance et al. vs. ...cock et al.; def. dec.

Judge Brentano—172280—Allison vs. ...

Judge Haney—9731—Lord vs. Kennedy ... dec.—6734—Vopecka vs. Heller et al.; ... Bonton vs. Steiner et al.; dec. sale ... et al. vs. Waters et al.; same.—71... vs. Halloran et al.; same.—14961—... Roberts from Robert McRoberts; div.

Judge Grosscup [United States Circuit Court]—23501—Jean Wilkins vs. West and South ... Street Railway; dis. on stip.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Set motions.

Judge Payne—Nos. 2156, 2192, 476, ... 1096.

Judge Horton—Motions of course.

Judge Brentano—No. 1173 on hearing.

Judge Haney—Condemnation case.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 1838, 1840, 1841, ... 1845, 1634, 7839, 7986, 987, 1408, 1102... on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 183, 1795, ... 1889, 819, 1575, 1801, 1802, 1475, 19... 1895, 1898.

Judge Windes—Nos. 6522, 20832, ... 6616, 6403, 6634, 6652, 6765, 6800, 68... 6580, 6312, 2286, 2287, 3282 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—Nos. 5309, 8506, 214, ... 5239, 5916, 5917, 7065, 6873, 6507.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 6088, 6106, 61... 6194, 6204, 6205, 6225, 6234, 148934 on trial.

Judge Neely—Nos. 4408, 4483, 2939, ... 8439, 18575, 3780, 3133, 3306. 9:30 a. m. ... 8676.

Judge Burke—No. 10989 on trial.

Judge Baker—Nos. 10723, 10778, 1088... 10882, 7488.

Judge Hutchinson—No. 168553 on trial.

Judge Stein—Nos. 4519, 4625, 4731, 47... 4723, 4832, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4840, 48... 4935, 4939, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4205 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 5816, 6133, 6134, ... 4641, 6460, 6487, 6541, 6552, 6561, 659... 6663, 6680, 6747, 6729, 6757.

Judge Donnelly [County Court]—10 a. ... 12991, 14284, 12834; 2 p. m., Nos. ...

Judge Wood County [y Court, Room 411 ... Opera-House Building]—Nos. 15802, ... No. 10740 on trial.

Judge Carter [County Court]—10 a. m., No. 764.

Judge Kohlsaat [Probate Court]—General ...

Judge Freeman—Nos. 1673, 1885, ... 1890, 1891, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, ... 1997, 1811.

Judge Ball [Criminal Court, Branch No. ...] No. 2156 on trial.

Judge Goggin [Criminal Court, Branch No. ...] Nos. 1036, 3278, 3279, 3282, 3284, ... 3305, 3306, 3322, 3331.

Judge Adams [Criminal Court, Branch No. ...] Nos. 3295, 3286, 3341, 3191, 3200, ... 3286, 3268, 3196, 3193, 3299.

Judge Smith [Criminal Court Branch No. ...] No. 1070 on trial.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter [United States Circuit Court of Appeals]—No. ...

Judge Grosscup [United States District Court]—Criminal cases.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LI... by the Secretary of State at Springfi... day as follows:

Baron Hirsch Lodge No. 14, I. O. ... pendent Order Somech Nafiin; with... out capital stock; social; incorporators, ... Chasky, Morris Harvick, J. N. Gold... others.

Climax Milling company, at Freeburg; ... stock, $15,000; operate flouring mill; ... W. J. Reichert, George Reichert, C. A. ...taker, J. C. Richardson, and Francis Kuhn.

Chicago Electric Sign company, at ... capital stock, $10,000; manufacture sign... incorporators, E. C. Knowles, Walter ... and Forest Hopkins.

The Belke and Wagner company, at ... capital stock, $2,500; general manufactur... corporators, James S. Condon, N. H. ... and Charles A. Belke.

Fulghum Manufacturing company, at ... capital stock, $5,000; manufacture bicycle... corporators, William A. Fulghum, Charle... Wilson, and William M. Stewart.

Achatan club, at Chicago; without capital ... social; incorporators, W. A. Nash, T. E. ... ...ter, and others.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR REC... ord Thursday, Feb. 6, 1896:

Jackson-st., 105 w of St. Louis-av., s f, 30x140, Jan. 24 [L. M. Graves to L. ... Miller]

Washington-st., 315, m. or l., e of California-av., n f, 27¼x106, Jan. 29 [J. J. Rigney to H. R. Baldwin]

Grace-st., s e cor N. 63d-av., n f, ... and o. p., Feb. 3 [C. F. Linscott to C. G. Theleen]

Madison-av., 294 s of 49th-st., ... Feb. 4 [K. A. Talbot to C. Westcott]

W. 47th-pl., 101 w of Morgan-st., ... 125¼, Jan. 16 [H. Deist to F. Von V... singen]

50th-st., 190 w of Halsted, n f, ... 31 [F. Hoerig to F. Neuenfeldt]

Turner-av., 100 n of W. 16th-st., ... 124.85, Feb. 5 [J. Warhurst Jr. to ... Perkins]

Madison-st., 250 e of Homan-av., ... 191, Jan. 11 [G. Emigh to N. C. Foster]

Washington-st., 34½ w of Wood, ... 124 9-10, Feb. 5 [M. E. Nachbour to ... Moshier]

Chicago-av., 155 e of Washtenaw, ... 122, Jan. 18 [H. E. Brown to ... Pease]

Washington-st., 201 e of S. 47th-av., ... Jan. 2 [J. J. Rigney to T. C. ... Wegsforth]

Orleans-st., 25 n of Chestnut, w f, ... Feb. 5 [M. In C. to J. M. McMahan]

N. Clark-st., s e cor Oakdale-av., w f, ... 125, Feb. 5 [H. G. Dawson et al. to ... McLaughlin]

Giddings-st., s e cor Hoyne-av., ... 37 7-10x122, Jan. 24 [E. L. Wilson to ... E. Stanford]

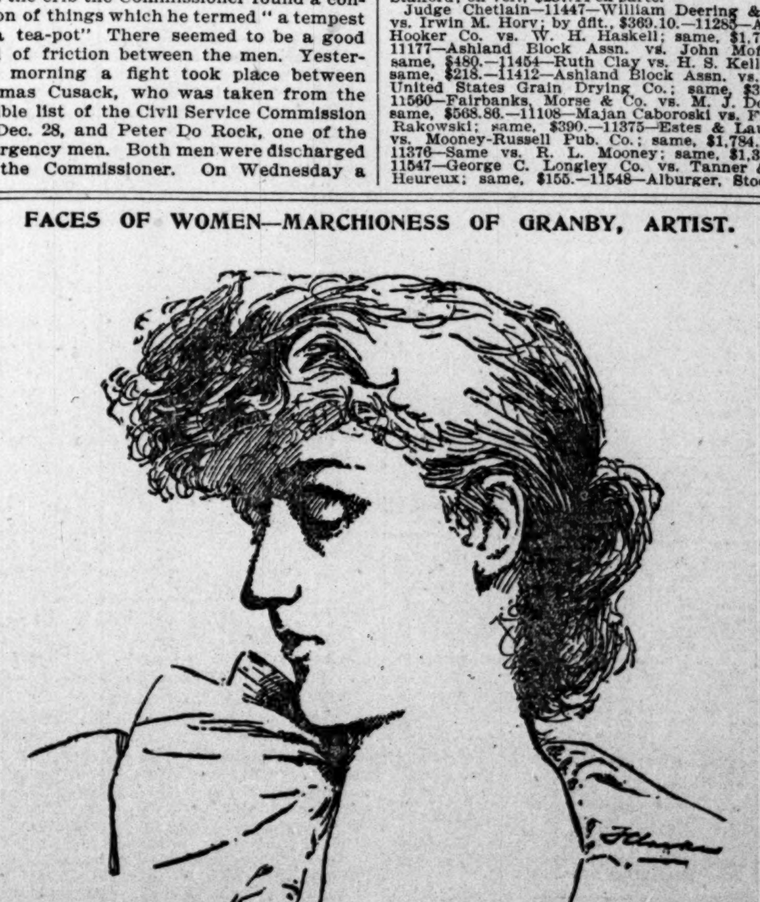
Cottage Grove-av., s e cor 83d-st., ... und. ½ int., Oct. 22, 1890 [A. M. ...child to C. Silverman]

Cottage Grove-av., s e cor 83d-st., ... und. ¼ int., Oct. 22, 1890 [same to ... Waterman]

Langley-av., 75 s of 74th-st., w f, ... Feb. 6 [F. E. Smith to W. F. Rowley]

Same property, Feb. 6 [E. M. ... to same]

FACES OF WOMEN—MARCHIONESS OF GRANBY, ARTIST.



Here is the face of a woman interesting in spite of many affectations and small vanities. The head is not very well shaped. bulging at the back of the top and sloping abruptly in at the back of the neck. This denotes a preponderance of the egoistic traits. The way the hair is worn hides the forehead and spoils the contour of the face. It denotes a somewhat imitative spirit, and that form of feminine vanity which dares not be original in dress.

The full-lidded eyes denote a sentimental spirit, and the fact that they are downcast a somewhat affected manner. The straight nose is an indication of considerable strength of mind and will, while the mouth, small, well-shaped, sensitive, and artistic, denotes sweetness of disposition and keen appreciation of beauty.

The face is that of the Marchioness of Granby, who has won renown in England as a woman of fashion and an artist.—New York World.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD—$1,000 FOR LEGAL EVIDENCE sufficient to convict agent, broker, or insurer of giving or receiving, directly or indirectly, rebate or refund of premiums on life insurance written since Nov. 1, 1895, in violation State law and companies compact. Address L 32, Tribune office.

LOST—NEAR JEFFERSON PARK, THREE link gold breastpin. Liberal reward for finder at 484 Adams-st.

LOST—ON LARRABEE-ST., NEAR CENTER, pocket case with check. Return to party named on check at 626 Larrabee-st., 3d flat.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—TO REAL ESTATE MEN: WE want a responsible representative in every county in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, and Ohio for sale of Florida fruit and timber lands. Special prices to May 1, 1896. Liberal commisssion. Ellsworth Trust Co., Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL——————15 CENTS A DAY.
——$1 A WEEK——————$4 A MONTH——————
—WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH——
——ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE————
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg.
——OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.——

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—MARVELOUS CURES—DISEASE eradicated; new methods; thousands of testimonials; eye, ear, throat, nervous and chronic diseases a specialty; circulars free. DR. L. ANDERSON, Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—J. S. LEVEL & CO., COMMISSION brokers, 25 Rialto Bdg., Chicago—Grain, stocks, etc., bought and sold for cash or carried on TWO POINTS OR MORE MARGIN. References furnished on request. Tel. 519 Harrison.

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPECULATE? SEND for book "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stocks"; mailed free. COMSTOCK, COATES & CO., Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, assistant, general office work, or timekeeper by young man who will furnish first-class references; will work on reasonable salary. Address L 814, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED office man; thorough accountant; well posted in credits and finance; twenty years' experience. Address NEWELL & CAMP, Attys., 1644 Unity Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AUDITOR OR ACcountant; satisfactory terms and service; bank references; special or permanent position desired. CHAS. L. PAGE, Room 6,179 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKkeeper and stenographer; qualified by long experience as bookkeeper, correspondent, and amanuensis. Address L 881, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WILL do posting, prepare balance sheets, and profit and loss statements, keep small set of books; expert service. Address J O 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT D.-E.; OPEN, close, write up, check, and balance; part time daily or periodically. Address L 831, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, MARried, would like change; good office man, stenographer, bookkeeper; owns Remington. Address L 961, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED collector, bill clerk, or general office man; have the best of references. Address J G 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPer disengaged until April would like temporary position. Address L 970, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKKEEPer, 30, energetic, accurate, rapid, hard worker; 8 languages; $15; A1 city references. J O 164, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN printing room of photograph studio; references. Address C. A. BROWN, 5503 S. Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS young French baker; no objection to leaving city; good references. Address N H 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS upholsterer; competent in all its branches; in the country preferred. Address J G 49, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN THORoughly experienced in first-class general housework; wait on table; best city reference. Address X 126, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, Swedish, 10 years' experience, 4 years in last place; first-class references. Address ALEX. ERICSON, 310 Wells-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; best of city references. Address 1721 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN FOR country; single; can milk; good city reference; English. Address L 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS colored coachman with best of city reference. Address L 25, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, capable stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper, and office man; references. L 829, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AT present in charge of a retail clothing store in city and who influences a large trade wishes a position with a first-class clothing house, no Sunday work, or will take position as salesman in wholesale house. Address L 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVing had a valuable business experience desires a permanent position in insurance, publishing, or mercantile lines. Address L 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 25, sober, honest, reliable; railroad or real estate office, where there is chance for promotion; salary no object. Address L 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, INdustrious young man of good education at any legitimate employment; moderate salary. Address L 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN TO DO ANY kind of work; sober, willing, and industrious. JOHN OLSON, 2901 Wentworth-av., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN WITH HORSE and buggy wants position; no canvassing; A1 references. Address L 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH REAL ESTATE firm; A1 collector, carpenter, painter, glazier, and paperhanger. Address L 786, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN; WORK in private family; Christian; best recommendations. Address L 10, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED colored woman to do plain cooking; willing to take entire care of kitchen. Address L 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT, strong, willing, and obliging young English girl for housework; excellent cook and laundress; references. 81 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework; flat preferred. Apply 3733 Langley-av., Flat N, after 10 a. m.

SITUATION WANTED — GERMAN GIRL wants general housework; first-class cook and laundress. 294 East 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; BY A neat Swedish girl, 25 years old; recently. Call 49 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, newcomer, for general housework in small American family. Call 472 31st-st., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK AND sewing; competent. Address R., 409 May-st.; particulars.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress. Call 356 Jackson-blvd.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER and seamstress; understands dressmaking. Address L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged widower preferred. Inquire office 785 W. Madison-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS IN families by first-class dressmaker; $2 a day; North or West Side. Address L 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN families; $1.25 per day or $6 per week. Address L 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; $1.50 per day. Address K 172, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer; good penman; accurate and reliable; Rem. operator; salary $7. Address L 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PAYING SMALL SALary with opportunity for outside work, by experienced stenographer owning machine. Address L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT lady stenographer; three years' experience; Remington, Smith, Densmore; law or commercial. Address L 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATed young lady of some experience as stenographer and Remington operator. Address L 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer, Remington operator; accurate; reasonable salary; experienced; references. 608 Unity.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; 8 years' experience; A1 references. Address L 24, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS COMpanion to a lady; willing to travel, having visited the principal cities abroad; salary no object. References exchanged. Address L 50, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—FOR hotel, Chicago; must be also competent clerk; steady position to right man; previous hotel experience not absolutely necessary. L 35, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD AT FIGURES; STATE age, experience, references, and salary. Address L 65, Tribune office.

HOTEL CLERK—FOR NIGHTS. 52 STATE-ST., Room 1.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT—FOR MAIL ORDER department wholesale house; must write a rapid, plain business hand; wages $5 per week. Address L 21, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—GOOD, ON COMMISSION, TO SELL CITY retailers best and cheapest 10 cent pound can baking powder made. Apply H., Hotel Richmond, 8 to 9 Friday morning.

SALESMAN—WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE wants first-class salesman for route in Illinois and Iowa; must be experienced in the grocery business and able to give the best of reference; salesman with established trade now on the territory will be treated with very liberally. Address L 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—WALL-PAPER, OF GOOD ADdress, thoroughly experienced, and capable of waiting on the better class of trade; a good paying position is open for the right man. Address, giving experience, present or past employer, etc., L 52, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING; MUST BE REfined and educated; state what languages you speak; salary small to begin, but good chance for advancement for right party; state salary desired. Address L 68, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN not afraid of work as salesman for pushing Chicago house; previous experience not essential; first-class references. Apply in person. H. G. LOGAN, 316, 269 Dearborn.

SALESMAN—A MAN OF INTEGRITY TO INterview investors regarding an enterprise of large profit on a strictly business basis. 607 Masonic Temple. M. D. FENNO.

SALESMEN—ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL goods by sample at home, or travel; easy seller; staple goods; liberal salary or good commission. Address P. O. Box 1103, New York City.

SALESMEN—WE WILL EMPLOY TWO GOOD salesmen; salary and commission; must be well acquainted in city. Call 1516 Masonic Temple.

SOLICITOR—MAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR with reporting and collection business; must be of good address and experienced; state former experience and references. Address L 56, Tribune.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY OF GOOD appearance, graduate of grammar school, for position with high-class journal; permanent position and best of opportunities for the right boy. Give age and experience, if any, with reply. Address L 947, Tribune office.

BOYS—3; 2 WITH SOME ABILITY TO DRAW for engraving house. Address L 58, Tribune office.

BOY—WITH SOPRANO VOICE, TO SING. Address K 151, Tribune office.

Trades.

ENGINEER—SMALL HOTEL IN CHICAGO; must be an electrician, plumber, and general repairer. Address L 36, Tribune office.

ENGINEER—FOR LAUNDRY; LICENSED. 52 State-st., Room 1.

MACHINIST—AN EXPERT MACHINIST IN BIcycle business; one who thoroughly understands the manufacture of bicycles, the construction of tools, and is capable of taking the direction of men; this is a good opening for the right man, in a city located near Chicago. Address A E 452, Tribune.

MEN—OUTSIDE HELPERS; UPHOLSTERING furniture, wringer repairing, reseating. 825 Lake

UPHOLSTERERS AND BOYS WHO HAVE worked at the upholstery trade. J. KARPER & BROS., Wood-st., near Milwaukee-av.

WATCHMAKER—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXperience at trade work; state salary; out of town. Address J G 23, Tribune office.

WOODWORKER—FIRST-CLASS, ON RATTAN chairs. Apply to St. Louis Refrigerator & Wooden Gutter Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Employment Agencies.

BARBERS—ONLY INSTITUTION IN THE world where barber trade is taught in eight weeks: new opportunity; time saved; situations or locations in city or country furnished; day or evening; catalogues free. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., places with largest business houses; no payment required in advance. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTS—FIRST-CLASS WATER COLORS; good salary; position permanent.
ROBT. JOHNS, 452 Wabash-av.

MAN—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN TO SUPERintend a plow factory now in operation. To a party with the requisite executive ability and thorough knowledge of plow manufacturing and who can come well recommended a first-class position can be offered. Address THEO. F. SMITH, care R. L. Polk & Co., 122 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

MAN—FOR HOTEL AND CHAMBER WORK. 176 S. Clark-st., basement.

MASTER PRINTERS—A PUBLISHING HOUSE in one of the important Western cities south of Chicago that operates a printing office as a side issue would like to hear from a first-class, practical printer, with a view of taking full management of this department of business. The printing plant is well equipped with the best machinery and linotypes, and is valued at upwards of $40,000. An application would only be considered from a businessman of undoubted ability and experience. Should prefer a man who would be able and willing to invest some capital in this department of the business, although this is not a necessary requirement if the right man presents himself. All replies to this advertisement will be treated confidentially and the originals returned to unsuccessful applicants. References and full particulars regarding age, experience, and capital should accompany the applications. Address M 5, care of LORD & THOMAS, Chicago.

MEN—THREE INTELLIGENT; GOOD PENmen; to interview and write up the record of service of the soldier population of the City of Chicago. Address L 53, Tribune office.

MEN AND TEAMS—500, TO SELL OUR FEED grinders and cookers; salary $50 to $250 per month, according to ability. The Litchfield Mfg. Co., Webster City, Ia.

MEN—EXPERIENCED SEWING MACHINE men to take orders; salary or commission. Call 4 p. m. The Singer Mfg. Co., 843 W. Madison.

TWO FIRST-CLASS RENT MEN, AFTER 9 A. m. Suite 29, 30, 31, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN IDEA. WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY, BY A DRUG HOUSE; must be thoroughly competent and bring good references; state salary that you expect. Address L 16, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—A GOOD EXPERIENCED COOK BY MRS. A. STRAUSS, 3337 Wabash-av.

DOMESTIC—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN A small family. 1724 Frederick-st.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; GOOD wages. 4720 Champlain-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of three; references required; good wages to competent girl. Inquire Flat Q, 47 East 46th-st., near Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL; GENERAL HOUSEwork; family three adults, two children; all conveniences; $3. 118 Wesley-av., Oak Park. Address K 338, Tribune office.

NURSE — COMPETENT — FOR 2-YEAR-OLD boy; wages $3 per week; references required. 68 Madison Park, Hyde Park.

WET NURSE—HOFFMAN, 125 CLARK-ST., Room 26.

YOUNG WOMAN — BRIGHT, CHEERFUL, healthful [none other need apply], to care for children and assist in the housework; good wages to the right person. Address Lock Box 258, Alton, Sioux County, Ia.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER — WORKING, ON FARM near St. Joseph, Mich. Address L 29, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WOMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO MAKE SILK tea gowns; good pay. 178 E. 22d-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—FIRST-CLASS, AND NEAT Remington operator; must have excellent education and fast speed; a desirable place for the right person; state age, salary, and experience. Address L 798, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON, WITH EXperience in buying; preferably one from a purchasing agent's office. Apply by mail only to J. H. PHILLIPS, care Morgan & Wright, 19 N. May-st., city.

STENOGRAPHER —LADY; REMINGTON; must be rapid and accurate; state salary and experience. Address A L 336, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AND REMINGTON OPERator, lady. Address, stating experience and salary, L 18, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BARBERS—GREAT DEMAND FOR LADY barbers; situations furnished after eight weeks' practice; tools donated; day or evening; catalogue mailed free. Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

LADY APPRENTICES FOR HAIR-DRESSing or manicuring; competent in four weeks. Chicago Hair-Dressing School, 54 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

MODEL FOR CORSET MANUFACTURER TO go to New York; must wear 18 to 21 corset. Address, stating salary expected, L 38, Tribune.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND OFFICE DESK and chair. Address L 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

CLOTHING.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 182 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple. Most complete stock in the city. Collections wanted. 30-page coin catalogue 12 cents.

CONSULT STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN, ON coins and stamps. Hours, 8 till 6.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, OLD GOLD, AND jewelry; also diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones; confidential; call or write. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

$2,000 CASH, BALANCE $625 ON TIME, TAKES elegant 35-room boarding-house, Michigan-av., making money; a bonanza for energetic lady. WALES, 1014 Unity Building.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, INCLOSED IN cabinet, with revolving chair, for sale; almost new; $75. Address L 944, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. FORD, LAWYER, 177 LA SALLE-ST., Room 4. Cases in all courts; counsel free; correspondence strictly confidential.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—GOOD WATCHDOG, WATERspaniel, 2 years old. 3140 Lowe-av.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
N. E. cor. Kinzie and La Salle, 40x100, 4-story and basement brick building.
157 to 160 Kinzie, near Clark, 80x100, four 3-story and base. brick buildings.
Canal-st., north of Harrison, 60x150, vacant.
Cottage Grove-av., s. e. cor. 35th, 148x84; vacant.
I want an immediate offer on one or more of above. No trade. If you have money and decision to act now is your chance.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3521 ELLIS-AV., 9-ROOM BRICK.
Greenwood-av., near 44th, 10-room brick, $5,750.
Langley-av., near 37th-st., 9-room stone, $5,200.
Vincennes-av., near 44th, 9-room stone, $8,500.
42d, near Drexel-blvd., 9-room brick, $5,750.
Oakwood-blvd., nr. Grand, 10-r. brick, $13,000.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS NEW $7,000 STONEfront for $5,500, $2,500 cash, balance four years? Tile roof, plate glass, steam heat, gas fixtures, shades, 9 rooms; five minutes to I. C. express trains, 15 minutes to city via elevated. Address L 950, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—518 53D-ST., TEN-ROOM, HARDwood throughout, stone front, $8,000. 6128 Madison-av., ten rooms, a bargain, $8,000. Other new houses from $2,750 up. Get my list.
FRANK I. BENNETT, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY; LOWpriced homes on monthly payments; $25 per month for a new house; all conveniences, improved streets, etc. CORTRIGHT, ROOT & CO., 1109, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—6-FLAT BUILDing on 50-foot lot near 63d-st., I. C. R. R., and "L" road; all rented; cost $20,000; inc. $9,000; cash offer wanted for equity. L 62, Tribune.

FOR SALE—"11" PER CENT NET INVESTment; 3-story stone-front flat building, oak finish; "L" near 43d-st.; 25 ft. lot.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—6341 DICKey-st., Englewood, new 8-room house, 35-ft. lot; furnace. Equity, $4,000. Owner, R. 75, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— NEW 2-STORY CORNER FLAT, modern, stone foundation; paying 10 per cent; good investment; four blocks from Lake-st Elevated, Austin. Address L 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE SNAP—MY 50 FT. lot, south front, north of 47th-st., between boulevards; owner; no brokers. L 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4213 CALUMET-AV., BARGAIN; must be sold; parties leaving city; no trade.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON-BLVD.,
S. E. Cor. May-st.
A choice corner within walking distance.
76x100 feet.
Price only $250 per foot. Make us an offer.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Sole Agts.,
88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—CHOICE UNimproved corner on Milwaukee-av., 122 feet frontage; near Robey-st.; worth $18,000; price only $12,000; only $5,000 cash required.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
52, 115 Monroe-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. CHANCE TO MAKE $1,000.
Evanston, 100x150 to alley, n. w. cor. Seward and Sherman-avs. Call and see photographs of 12 fine houses adjacent. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—I OWN SEVERAL FINE LOTS IN 6 suburbs; best transportation facilities; steam and electric, on which I will build to your order; $20 to $150 first payment, balance $15 to $25 monthly. Contractor and Builder, P. O. Box 520.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES and lots and fine vacant lots near university and lake, Evanston. H. B. HILL, 122 Randolph-st., Room 302.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE — LONGwood, on Rock Island; new 8-room house, 50-ft. lot; furnace. Equity, $2,300 and $1,800. Owner, R. 75, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — THE LARGEST AND BEST equipped moss factory in the South; sawmill in connection; one block of land on railroad.
J. CLARK, 829 21st-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE BEULAH—LAKE SHORE property; finest location on the lake. Address L. F. LUKERS, Box 380, Milwaukee, Wis.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—CLOSING OUT OUR FLORIDA fruit and timber lands, 182,000 acres in best counties; special prices to May 1, 1896. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue and prices. Ellsworth Trust Co., Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE— 10-ACRE NAVEL ORANGE grove at Riverside, Cal., in choicest location in the city; no frost, and beautiful mountain outlook; crop this year $3,500; price $20,000; will take one-half in Chicago property; balance easy; good schools and churches near. Address
E. C. WARE, Riverside, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $4,500 IN TWO double flat buildings in Englewood; new bricks, stone trim, stone basement, bay windows front and side; straight loans and no arrears; all rented; want residence on 50 feet not heavily incumbered or two or three lots to build residence. Address owner, L 41, Tribune office.

STOCK RANGE OF 560 ACRES, EXCELLENT land, elegant buildings, 15 acres fruit grove, 80 acres timber, in prairie belt Arkansas, $14,000, for clear Chicago. A. BOYSEN, 172 Washington-st.

HAVE VACANT 75 FT. ON LINCOLN-AV., NR. Seminary, to exchange for stock of groceries, dry goods, or furniture. See us at once. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 153 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—FINE CORNER RESIDENCE, Harvard-av. and 72d-st., 12 rooms, lot 50 ft.; want vacant. W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON improved Chicago real estate; prepayment privileges and low rates.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
Owings Building,
S. e. cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; building loans at current rates; Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON CHOICE VAcant and improved.
C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO.,
917 Chamber of Commerce.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState, improved and vacant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 205.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

INVESTMENTS GUARANTEED TO PAY 9 PER cent and better for sale in sums of $500 and upwards; commercial paper bought, loans made upon notes, bonds, stocks, merchandise, real estate, rents, warrants, approved names, etc., etc. Mercantile Discount Association, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, cariages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc. I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; highest value; loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, accepted notes, warrants, and other good securities. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

$1,000 [TWO], $1,500 UP TO $5,000 TO LOAN. CUNNINGHAM, 407 Chamber of Commerce.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON diamonds. Address L 11, Tribune office.

$1 SHARES AT 5 CENTS; COME QUICK. CRIPple Creek Ex., 1132 Chicago Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAmonds, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st., Title and Trust Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1506 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms; also single room, with board.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—SOME VERY DESIRAble rooms, with board; reason'e; choice location.

North Side.

381 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE room, running water, spacious closets; good board.

147 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED, sunny, warm rooms; excellent table; spec'l rates.

West Side.

625 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—LARGE SOUTH alcove room with board; first-class parties only.

Miscellaneous.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD please call at 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG MAN IN Chicago University, with occasional use of piano, in private family; South Side. Address L 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY PLEASANT COUPLE, IN PROTestant family, north of Belden-av. and east of Halsted; state price. Address C L 273, Tribune office.

BOARD— AND LODGING BY GENTLEMAN IN good locality with private family on South Side, near rapid transportation. L 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—ALL PERSONS HAVING FAMILY HOtels or respectable private homes with rooms for rent kindly call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect; reasonable rates; call and examine.
TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; steam heat, bath, elevator, telephone, and cafe; fine neighborhood; convenient transportation. Flat 60 Potomac, 30th and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED ROOMS; $3 UP. Hotel Lafayette, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st.

TO RENT—1466 MICHIGAN-AV., 2D FLAT, nicely furnished steam heated rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, $5 to $7 per week. 1470 Michigan-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, MAN and wife, light housekeeping; must be modern, first-class; North Side, east Clark-st. Address A V 488, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

381 DEARBORN-AV.—PROFESSIONAL MAN with large front room wishes roommate.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CALL FOR OUR LIST OF NEW houses for rent near I. C. R. R. and elevated; move before May 1 without extra expense; houses from $25 to $150.
FRANK I. BENNETT, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS—NEW—Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor, etc.
4715 Prairie-av., 7 rooms, new; reduced.
4921 Calumet-av., 7 rooms, new; cheap.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Branch office cor. 47th and Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. GRAND-BLVD. AND 41st-st., elegant apartments; improvements the best, $40 to $50. McKEY & POAGUE, 607 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, $25; STEAM, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED 2-R. FLAT, $11; 3-r., $16; 4-r., $16. 2829 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—196 LA SALLE-AV.—FURNISHED flat; private family; first floor; $25; walking distance.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT. APply at office, 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED and modern 5 rooms within 3 miles. Address L 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN HEATED flat near Union Park; describe fully. Address L 9, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR DOUBLE CORNER stores, 31st-st. and South Park-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 169 Washington-st., Room 29.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DON'T TIRE YOURSELF OUT looking for a place to rent, but send in a description of what you want and we will look it up for you without expense. W. L. BRENT & CO.,
84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 ft. floor space, elevator service and steam heat, with or without power. Chatrop Bros., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4123.

TO RENT—LOFTS, OFFICES, SPACE OF ALL kinds; houses, flats, and stores in all parts of the city. Send or call for list. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT SPACE 3D FLOOR, 40X60 feet; passenger and freight elevators; good light; steam heat. 139 and 141 Wabash-av. Inquire for Mr. Kastler.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE BET. ASHland-av. and W. 40th-st., and Division-st. and Armitage-av. HARRY BRANCH, 26 Eberhardt-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN BETWEEN 15TH and 22d, east of State, for 26 horses, 16 wagons, and necessary accommodations. L 61, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PAINTER, SPACE with other tenant; reasonable rent. L 48, Tribune.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—50 H.-P. MEDIUM SPEED AUTOmatic Watertown engine, used less than six months. Also good second-hand boiler. Engine guaranteed as good as new. Boiler inspected by insurance company; 85 lbs. steam allowed. Address K 168, Tribune office.

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PARTNERS WANTED.

A PAYING TRADE JOURNAL WANTS EXperienced man to buy an interest and take active part in management; give age, experience, reference. Address J G 70, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—$20 BUYS A NEW HOTEL GAS range; must have room. Call at piano store, 259 W. Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

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HAWLEY, JONES & CO., 121 CHAMBER OF Commerce, ground floor; telephone main 4430. Succeeding C. W. Hawley and L. A. Jones.

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CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK NEW DRY lumber from receiver's sale; cheap. Western Wrecking and Lumber Co., yards S. W. cor. Halsted and Division; office, 159 La Salle, Room 3 Tel. North 1067.

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WANTED—VOLUNTEERS FOR LODGE ENtertainment; state nature and particulars. Address K 162, Tribune office.

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BICYCLES—$100, BEAUTY, FOR $65; $1 A week. Bicycle Buyers' Syndicate, 1124 Marquette Bldg.

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OPPORTUNITY FOR PIANO ECONOMY—
It is not difficult in our warerooms to practice economy. We have a number of fine, durable, standard-make uprights that have been more or less used—some to a very slight extent. All our second-hand pianos are carefully renovated, and when sold are in good order. Some of them are, to all intents and purposes, new; yet we cannot sell them as such. We mention several notable bargains:

Kranich and Bach	$175
Standard	150
Fischer	190
Everett	190
Schomacker	200
Hallet & Davis	250
Hazelton Bros.	300
Knabe	350
Smith & Barnes	200
Leland	165

We tune, regulate, repair, polish, move, store, and rent pianos at the lowest rates.
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
"EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC."

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
is the only piano made that contains the "screw stringer" system of fastening the wires. It does not require one-fourth as much tuning as other pianos, and has no equal for durability.
Catalogues mailed free to any address.
We have a large stock of slightly used and shop-worn pianos and organs that we must close out.
Good upright pianos from $100 up. Organs $15 to $40. They are all in good condition and genuine bargains.
Terms to suit the purchaser.
Write or call for particulars.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av.,
Chicago, Ill.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

PAY BUT ONE PROFIT—
BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.
Makers of Kimball pianos, reed organs, and pipe organs.
One price. One profit. Plain figures.
Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, and stored.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Bargains in little used pianos and organs.
Call and let us show you the self-playing SYMPHONY. It is a home orchestra on which any one, even without musical knowledge, can play any class of music, with every variety of shading and musical effects. Price $175 and upwards.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson.

YOU ARE SHORT-SIGHTED IF YOU DO NOT look into the merits of the
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.
They are SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS, and cost but a trifle more than ordinary pianos.
Some second-hand pianos at bargain prices.
Second-hand organs, $20 to $40.
Terms so easy that all may buy.
Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

ADAM SCHAAF — MANUFACTURER OF
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ADAM SCHAAF — HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
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276 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.'
"Big Piano Store,"
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

$100, $125, $140, $150, $165, AND $175 EACH.
Upright pianos, all makes. Cash or easy payments to suit buyers.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER—
$6 monthly until paid buys a new upright piano fully warranted; price $165, $185, $200 each; natural light wood casings. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

TO RENT—FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS AT lowest rates; one year's rental allowed if purchased. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

$140—SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS OF WELL-known makes; warranted sound and serviceable; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

LEFT ON SALE—$115 CASH BUYS AN EXCELlent upright piano, the latest style case; big bargain. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

$350—BEAUTIFUL FANCY CASE, NATURAL wood, Knabe upright; shows practically no trace of use; very fine tone. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS TUNED AND REpaired by the makers at factory prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$150—GABLER, LARGE SIZE, UPRIGHT, IN excellent repair; rosewood finish. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$145 BUYS FINE DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

$115 BUYS GOOD VOSE & SON'S WALNUT case upright piano. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

$175—AN EXCELLENT KRANICH & BACH UPright, medium size, in perfect condition. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$245 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, beautiful case, excellent tone. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS, MATHUSHEK PIANOS
The Thompson Music Co., 231 Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS Steel company—Notice is hereby given that the seventh regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel company, for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 24, 1896, to the opening of business on the 14th day of February, 1896.
H. A. GRAY,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—
Notice is hereby given that the firm of Philp & Jackson, consisting of Wm. Philp and George Jackson, carpenters and builders, is hereby mutually dissolved; all claims due said firm are to be paid to George Jackson, who assumes all obligations of said firm and will continue to do business at the old stand, 116-188 Van Buren, cor. Clark.
WM. PHILP,
GEORGE JACKSON.
Feb. 5, 1896.

CITY BONDS—$4,000 7 PER CENT BONDS OF the City of Robinson, Ill., one and two years; bids received up to Feb. 12. Address C. L. HEUSTES, City Treasurer, Robinson, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—GREATEST OFFER GIVEN BY ANY newspaper—Fifty cents to agents on each dollar. The Catholic News is indorsed by the Catholic Bishops, priests, and eminent writers as the leading Catholic family weekly. Subscription price, one year by mail, $1; canvassers are allowed the large commission of 50 cents on each $1; agents wanted in every Catholic parish in every city and town. Experience not necessary. Write for sample copy. Address THE CATHOLIC NEWS,
13 Barclay-st., New York.

FIRST-CLASS AGENT WANTED BY AN IMportant European manufacturer of drawn horsehair for brush industry, which already exports its products to New York. Address J O 172, Tribune.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE BEST ENvelope and stamp moistener on the market; all business houses with large correspondence must have it. Room 413, 42 River-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE—Good pay. Address Lock-Box 886, Chicago.

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DR. B. HOWARD—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXpert specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS ARE Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st.; diseases peculiar to men and women; letters answered.

211 STATE-ST., ROOM 20—MRS. DR. BROWN—Skillful treatment of all female complaints. Room and board. Call or write. Advice free.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—TO BUY—4 GOOD WORK HORSES. Call after 2:30 p. m., Hygeia Co., 2024 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMBINATION DRIVING AND saddle gelding; weight 1,100; good looker, speedy, and gentle. GEO. HINKLEY, 35 46th-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—GOOD 2D-HAND BUGGY. Call 2024 Wabash-av. after 2:30 p. m., Hygeia Co.

WANTED—TO BUY—BUTCHER'S HORSE, wagon, and harness. Address L 40, Tribune.

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PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping; special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak 830.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. $12 a term.
FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN.

GOTTSCHALK LYRIC SCHOOL—
Musical and Dramatic.
46 and 48 Van Buren-st.
New term begins Monday, Feb. 10.
Send for catalogue. L. G. GOTTSCHALK, Dir.

MANDOLIN, BANJO, GUITAR, VIOLIN INstructions. Webster Music School, 495 N. Clark.

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$3,500 CASH WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST in an established and rapidly growing business; reliable man can come in on two months' trial; if not satisfied he can withdraw. This is an exceptional opportunity to get into legitimate and solid business having a bright future; no fake scheme; brokers and triflers need not write; proof of capital expected at interview; party must be ready to begin at once; references exchanged. Address L 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—CRIPPLE CREEK MINES.
Good, responsible party to handle Cripple Creek mining stocks and mining properties on commission. None but responsible parties with good references need apply, as we handle nothing but first-class properties. Correspondence and investigation invited. W. L. EVANS & CO., Room 17 Gazette Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN HAVING BUSINESS ability and $1,000 to invest for stock to be carried as sole distributor for corporation doing business all over the United States can secure guaranteed income of $150 a month. Apply if you mean business and can act at once. 508 New Era Bldg., Harrison and Halsted-sts. Hours, 10 to 12 and 3 to 6 p. m.

GOOD CORNER SALOONS FOR SALE CHEAP, or will trade for real estate; will assist good parties with securities into the business. O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

$800 CASH WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST in stock on hand and patents for wagon manufactories, blacksmith; large demand for goods; good reason for selling. Address at once, L 37, Tribune office.

I OWN FREE FROM INCUMBRANCE THE largest undeveloped gold mine in America, and want reliable individual with $6,000 to $10,000 to help negotiate it. Address L 69, Tribune office.

WHEAT BOOMING—SEND FOR OUR LARGE book on speculation and daily Market Bulletin. STANSELL & CO., bankers and brokers, Traders' Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED TRADE journal paying large profits; owner obliged to go abroad; will sell all or part interest; cheap for cash only. Address J G 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER wants to buy an established stenographic and typewriting business or interest. L 2, Tribune.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET DOING $700 A month; rent, $15, with rooms. MEADE, 15 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—NEW STOCK HARDWARE FOR cash and Chicago real estate. CANTERBURY, 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $2,000 FOR branch banking business; interest and security; moderate salary. Address L 64, Tribune office.

$75 CASH BUYS NECKWEAR SPECIALTY; patent applied for. BIRMINGHAM, 205 La Salle-st.

BEST SIDE LINE OUT—DYKES & SWANN, 181 Franklin-st.

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FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS; ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. Pease, 355 Dearborn

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTS—WE TELL YOU HOW TO MAKE THEM for $2; anybody can do it; no camera, no tools, no experience necessary; descriptive circular sent on request. EMERSON DE PUY, Pub.,
Des Moines, Ia.

BALDIES, YOU CAN DEFER PAYMENT UNTIL hair grows. RED LINE, 1216 Masonic.

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UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
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VIA QUEENSTOWN
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.
Disembarking passengers at Riverside Railway Station, Liverpool, thus avoiding transfer by tender.
Special vestibuled express trains, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining-car attached, meet steamers, running through to London in four and a quarter hours.
The magnificent Twin-Screw Steamers "Majestic" and "Teutonic," the "Germanic," newly remodeled, and the long time favorite, "Britannic," comprise a fleet unsurpassed for regularity of passages and excellence of service.
For particulars address
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen'l Western Agent.
Tel. Main Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st.

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*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New York, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda...Feb. 12, 10 am	†Kaiser W. II. Mr. 7, 10 am
*Normannia, Fb. 19, 11am	†Fulda.. Mch. 21, 10 am
††Werra..Feb. 29, 10 am	†Ems.. March 28, 10 am

††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd,
37 Broadway, N. Y.,	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt.
125 La Salle-st.,	2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Chicago.	H. Claussenius & Co.,
	80 Fifth-av.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10am	Spree, Tu., Mar. 10, 10am
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10am	Saale, Tu., Mar. 17, 10am
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10am	Havel, Tu., Mar. 24, 10am
Lahn, Tu., Mar. 3, 10am	Aller, Tu., Mar. 31, 10am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

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NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

New York.......Feb. 12	Paris..........Feb. 26
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Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
S. S. Rhynland..Feb. 15 | Pennland.......Feb. 22
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NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Westernland.....Feb. 19 | Noordland......March 4
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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
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FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost the life of a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN—5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender.
Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining.
Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

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Note our facilities. Passage tickets, all lines steamers, best berths, lowest rates; railway travel tickets, first and second class, all over Europe; hotel coupons, guide books, cable codes, U. S. passports, steamer chairs, foreign money, etc. Make no definite plans before writing to us.
SELECT PARTIES TO EUROPE.
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Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH [London], Cherbourg [Paris], and HAMBURG.
Columbia......March 5 | F. Bismarck.....April 9
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I. CAB., $60. II. CAB., $45 AND $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4½ hrs.) CHERBOURG—PARIS (6½ hrs.) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
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All of Europe tours [specialty], embracing England, France, Belgium, Holland, the Rhine, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy; $380 to $395, by Cunard Line steamers. All expenses included. Swiss section, $255 and upward. Short tours, $185. Send for programmes.
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JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC..................February 15th, 3 p. m.
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu...Feb. 25, 3 p. m.
DORIC....................March 5th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 South Clark street.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS AND UNITED States mail line for France and Germany. Sailing every Saturday and Thursday between New York and Rotterdam or Amsterdam, via Boulogne sur Mer. For full information about rates, sailings, etc., apply to General Western Passenger Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:03 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	† 2:20 pm	‡12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Chicago and Detroit Local	† 9:05 am	† 5:20 pm
Chicago and St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—
Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	2:55 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex. Sun. oEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and	† 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
West	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Iron towns	† 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati & Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:30 am
Lafayette & Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone Main 618), Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City		* 8:45 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	* 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madis'n	† 8:15 am	c 8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madi-	† 8:15 am	† 6:25 pm
son	* 8:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 4:30 pm	c 8:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 am
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
Ironwood, and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., †8 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:15 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m.
Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. eSunday. cEx. Monday. ‡Ex. Saturday. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	c 7:45 pm
Ill., Ia., & Peoria Express	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Minn'p'lis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:10 pm
Peoria, La Salle, & Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 1:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado & Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, R. Island & Dav'np't	*11:30 pm	
Kansas City, St. Jo., Oskaloosa & Texas	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. cReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Fast flyer for Omaha daily at 5:45 pm, with through sleeper and chair car. Connects at Missouri River with Union Pacific Fast Flyer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 5:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	o 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	† 6:00 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 3:10 pm	*12:45 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fla	* 3:10 pm	*12:45 pm
St Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:55 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 3:10 pm	†12:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford & Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford & Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:45 pm
Rockford, Sterling & Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator & Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Bl. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	†11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kas. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:30 am
Sp'gfld & St. Louis Day Local	* 7:00 am	8:30 pm
St. Louis & California Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:30 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 9:02 am	† 2:35 pm
Joliet Express	†12:45 pm	† 5:18 pm
Joliet & Streator	† 3:02 pm	† 2:35 pm
Pekin Accommodation	† 3:02 pm	† 2:35 pm
California Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Colorado and Utah	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Lemont, Lockport, Joliet	† 6:16 pm	† 8:42 am
California, Mex. & K. C. Ex.	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's, Marsh't'n	† 5:15 am * 6:00 pm *11:40 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

St. Charles, Sycamore, De Kalb—Lv. †5:15 a. m., *9:40 a. m., †1 p. m., †5:35 p. m., *6 p. m., *11:40 p. m. Ar. †7:50 a. m., *9:10 a. m., †10:30 a. m., *5:05 p. m., †10 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indiana Mineral Springs & Brazil	†12:58 pm	† 5:40 pm
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Chicago & Danville	† 5:10 am	†10:30 am
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 8:25 pm	* 7:52 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11.34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 24, 1895. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive. 6:40 a. m., †2:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive. *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkertown Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:00 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡ 7:30 am	7:10 pm
New York & Boston	* 2:55 pm	5:35 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	5:35 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 4:40 pm	9:20 am
New York & Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, and Chicago railway). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	12:43 pm	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	* 8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:30 pm	9:00 am
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 329.

WITH UP-TO-DATE WOMEN

CORNELIA DEMOCRATIC CLUB IS FORMALLY ORGANIZED.

Women Meet at Palmer House and Adopt Constitution and Elect Officers — Candidate for Trustee of State University Soon to Be Announced—Educational Union Discusses Restoration of Bible to Public Schools.

Twenty-five women of Democratic principles met at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon to perfect organization for the forthcoming campaign. The name of the organization has been changed to the Cornelia Democratic club. Its objects, as outlined in the constitution submitted by Mrs. Charlotte Holt and adopted by the club, are the extension of Democratic principles among women and the promotion of the educational interests of the State of Illinois.

These women believe they can best accomplish this dual purpose by electing a Democratic woman as trustee of the State University at Champaign. To this end they will shortly announce the name of a prominent woman as their candidate, organize the wards throughout the city, and push the campaign in the most approved progresive woman fashion.

The election of officers for this new association resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. George Appleton Meech.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Emma Webb Haskett.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. E. K. Branch.
Third Vice-President—Mrs. L. H. Higgins.
Fourth Vice-President—Mrs. Josephine Robb.
Fifth Vice-President—Mrs. C. A. Church.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Vincent Perkins.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Herman Lieb.

The Board of Managers includes:

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson,
Dr. Julia Holmes Smith,
Miss Sidney Butterworth,
Mrs. Chamberlain,
Mrs. John Shephard,
Miss Lois Foskette,
Mrs. Caroline Landergren,
Mrs. Richard Kerr,
Mrs. Hendrickson,
Mrs. G. A. Reynolds,
Mrs. M. A. Fallas,
Mrs. C. R. Hough.

A Nominating committee, whose function is to secure names of women willing to accept the candidacy for University Trustee, was appointed, with Mrs. Herman Lieb as Chairman. This committee will report to the club at the next regular meeting, the first Saturday in March, when a choice will be made and the candidate officially announced.

The committee appointed to confer with the State Democratic committee as to the advisability of forming the women into a State committee reported through Dr. Harriet Alexander that the State Democratic committee had named a subcommittee for consideration of the proposed procedure.

WANT BIBLE BACK IN THE SCHOOLS.

Educational Woman's Union Discusses the Question.

The Chicago Educational Woman's Union, an organization whose prime object is to get the Bible back into the public schools, met yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium Annex. The society has undertaken the plan of preparing a book of selections from the scriptures suitable as a text book for the schools and one that would be alike acceptable to Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Cook stated yesterday the book is now with the printers, and will soon be out.

"It was a favorite idea with Prof. Swing during his lifetime," said Mrs. Cook, "to see something of this kind done, and he, with Dr. Thomas, the Rev. John H. Barrows, Rabbi Hirsch, the Rev. John T. Hall, and others helped to suggest suitable passages to be included in the book."

Several women present spoke on the subject of the Bible in the schools, all being in favor of its restoration. Mrs. P. J. Healy read a paper on "The Bible and the Catholic Church"; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed one on "Science and Revelation"; and Mrs. Evelyn A. Frake another on "Government and the Bible."

The next meeting of the society which will be a business one is to be held in the Columbus Memorial Safety Deposit Vaults' parlors, Feb. 19 at 2:30 o'clock.

HOME FOR INEBRIATE WOMEN.

Dr. W. X. Sudduth's Proposition Taken Up by W. C. T. U.

At the regular meeting of the Central Department, W. C. T. U., held yesterday in the Woman's Temple action was taken on a novel project for the betterment of women presented by Dr. W. X. Sudduth, national lecturer for the association, on "Narcotics."

Dr. Sudduth outlined a plan for the establishment of a home for inebriate erring women who are at present not admitted to any charitable organization in the city. His idea was to have a number of separate cottages, with one central building for the management. By using the most scientific medical treatment, combined with moral suasion, it was expected to effect cures. The institution should be industrial, carrying on all kinds of remunerative woman's work.

A clever feature advocated was a financial relation between the inmates and the management by which the former should be charged for their board, but would be paid high prices for all work done so as to leave the institution with a small balance in their favor.

In order to start the project Dr. Sadduth offered his services for a course of lectures on "Narcotics," provided a lecture bureau should be established to handle his and similar lectures and to create a fund in that manner for beginning the work.

His offer was unanimously accepted and the President instructed to appoint a bureau of three persons to take charge of the matter and begin work at once.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION MEET.

Seven Delegates Elected to the Continental Congress.

The Chicago Chapter of Daughters of the Revolution held an interesting meeting yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium. Fully 200 women were present and the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Penoyer Sherman, presided.

Prior to the program the names of delegates to the Continental Congress to be inaugurated at Washington Feb. 22 were announced. They are:

Mrs. J. H. Walker,
Mrs. J. G. Scammon,
Mrs. T. McClelland,
Mrs. F. W. Becker.
Mrs. J. A. Coleman,
Mrs. E. L. Gillette,
Mrs. L. B. Doud.

Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, State Regent; Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman, Chicago Regent; and Mrs. H. M. Shepard, Vice-President of the National society, will also be in attendance.

Mrs. Frederick Becker read two songs composed by Mrs. Ralph Emerson of the Rockford chapter which will be passed upon at the Continental Congress for the national hymn of Daughters of the Revolution. There are only four contestants for the honor and it is hoped it will fall upon an Illinois woman.

Mrs. Joseph Pajeau was the speaker of the afternoon. Her subject was "The Puritan in England, Holland, and America." It was an interesting sketch of Puritanism from Queen Elizabeth's time to the present. Its weaknesses were named as intolerance and narrowness in religion; its strength was found in civil liberty, free schools, and the secret ballot.

WILL GIVE LEAP YEAR BANQUET.

Women of the Review Club Arranging for the Affair.

The Review club will give a leap year banquet at the Auditorium on the evening of Feb. 20. The women of the club, who are to have full charge of the affair, held a preliminary meeting at the Leland Hotel yesterday afternoon and selected the following Chairmen:

Mrs. G. J. Corey, General Chairman; Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Reception committee; Mrs. George L. Lavery, Banquet committee; Mrs. William C. McDonald, Music; and Mrs. Stevenson, Printing.

Another meeting will be held at the same place Tuesday noon to complete arrangements.

Prof. Allen's Pure Food Lectures.

Prof. Thomas Grant Allen gave the second of his pure food lectures at Armour Institute yesterday. The composition of food and its use in the body was the basis of the lecture. Colored charts and slides were used by Prof. Allen to illustrate food in its various states and also to show sections of the digestive organs. "Digestion of Food" is the subject of Prof. Allen's next lecture.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Remember assignee's sale stock of desks, chairs, of A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

"LAST

→but one announcement of S & M.'s forceful clearance of winter wearables to clear the way for new-born spring fashions, so glowingly heralded in daily cablegrams and correspondence by S. & M.'s people the world over.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN FRIDAY SILK WIND-UP.

Positively the last day of a value annihilation that has caused such wonderment among surrounding shops and that has made many an economical woman happy in the possession of silks at cotton prices. Black and Colored Asiatic Silks; Black Habutais and White Habutais; Satin Figured White Habutais and Satin Figured Black Habutais; Printed-in-the-Warp Habutais; Shanghai Silks, etc., in lengths for waists, skirts, and dresses.

At 12c Mill remnants of Silks, 2 to 16 yards, worth to 75c.

At 18c Loom-end and fag-end Silks, 1 to 16 yards, worth to $1.

At 24c Loom-end and fag-end Silks, 1 to 16 yards, worth to $1½.

THIS ENDS THAT SALE OF BLACK AND COLOR'D DRESS STUFFS

and offers a last chance to secure a dress piece at a seemingly impossible price—a chance not soon to occur again—an opportunity to be seized *tomorrow*. A lot of Novelty Dress Goods cut up for convenient handling into 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 yard lengths find their final fate in 50% to 75% price reduction.

At 12c Colored and Black Novelty Dress Goods worth to 75c.

At 24c Colored and Black Novelty Dress Goods worth to $1.

At 38c Colored and Black Novelty Dress Goods worth to $2.

$2¾ FRENCH CORSETS, 98c.

Ever mindful of famous, frugal Friday, S. & M. have purposely placed aside a line of makers' samples and corset seconds — standard brands and perfect models all of them, and all of them unmercifully underpriced.

At **98c**—Hand Gored and Gusseted French Corsets, all sizes and perfect models—never under $2¾.

At **49c**—R. & G., Henderson's, Loomer's and other manufacturers' samples of well-known and popular brands of corsets, nearly all sizes and colors represented—worth $1½ and $2.

At **29c**—Genuine S. C. 6-side steel Corsets—sizes 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 only—other sizes in other makes at same price—worth 75c to $1¼.

25c BL. RUSTLING MOREEN, 10c

At **2c, 4c** and **7c**—Remnants and mill ends of all sorts and kinds of Dress Canvases and Facings, Grass Cloth, Etamine, Silesias, Sateen, Percaline, Taffeta, etc.—worth regularly to 40c.

At **9c**—Black and Colored Linen Canvas, worth 25c.

At **15c**—44-inch Glockengage Skirt Lining, the kind in general use by French dressmakers—worth 35c.

At **5c**—Herringbone Haircloth — 18 inches wide, worth 25c.

At **9c**—72-inch Sponge Crepon, Fiber Ramie, etc.—worth 35c.

At **10c**—Yard-wide Black Rustling Moreen Skirtings—actual value 25c.

$1½ MUSLIN UNDERW'R, 24c.

At **24c**—Winding up of the annual sale of soiled and mussed Women's and Children's Muslin Underwear—worth $1½.

At **12c**—Soiled and Mussed Muslin Underwear—worth 75c.

At **50c**—Soiled and Mussed Muslin Underwear—worth to $3.

50c STAMPED LINENS, 7c.

At **7c**—Lot of Hemstitched Linens, Honiton Linens, Roman Cut Work and Linen Doylies, Trays, Scarfs, Center Pieces, etc., worth to 50c.

At **17c**—Lot of Hemstitched Linens, Honiton Linens, Roman Cut Work and Linen Doylies, Trays, Scarfs, Center Pieces, etc., worth to 75c.

At **19c**—Odds and Ends of Jap Silk Covered and Crepe Covered Head-Rests, with ruffled edges, worth 75c.

At **27c**—Lot of Hemstitched Linens, Honiton Linens, Roman Cut Work and Linen Doylies, Trays, Scarfs, Center Pieces, etc., worth to $1.

50c AUSTRIAN ATOMIZERS, 19c

At **9c** oz.—Triple Handkerchief Extract, in all fashionable bouquets, another shipment has been made necessary by the demand, and is now here.

At **19c**—Austrian Atomizers—sold usually for 50c.

At **31c**—2½ lb. bar Genuine Imported White Castile Soap.

At **19c**—Box Wright's Celebrated Tooth Paste.

At **25c**—Dr. Pierre's Hygienic Perforated Back Tooth Brush, worth 75c.

At **3c**—Balsam Tolu Soap, usually 15c cake.

At **19c**—Woodbury's Facial Soap.

At **19c**—Large Size Chamois Skin.

At **45c**—Extra Quality Bristle Hair Brushes, worth $1.

At **19c**—Spanish Shell Dressing Combs.

At **12c**—Glycerine White Rose Toilet Soap.

15c CHALLIS, 7c.

Purchasing Challis at S. & M.'s is a pleasant difference from buying *anywhere else*—a striking difference in the wider and newer range—a noticeable price difference.

At **7c**—Handsome Printed Challis on dark grounds—worth 15c.

At **12c**—Silk Challis at the price of the ordinary cotton kind elsewhere.

$50 LONDON BOX COATS, $9¾.

Very low priced ones all gone, so had to make a shameful price-cut on a lot of high-priced, exquisitely-tailored wraps to meet Friday's bargain emergencies, most of them from overseas, and not one worth less than $25.00.

At **$9¾**—7 box coats that were $50, 9 that were $45, 11 that were $40, 5 that were $35, 8 that were $30, 14 that were $25—in rough and smooth cloths, all lined with rich satin, plain and fancy colors, plaids, etc.—values to $50.

Not on sale before 10 a. m.

$25 LONDON BOX SUITS, $5.

Next Sunday an announcement of early spring gowns will appear in S. & M.'s advertising, and the toilets will occupy the floor—in the meantime we move what few are left of winter dresses and some manufacturers' samples at 1-5, 1-4, 1-3 former prices. There are no two alike and the sizes are broken, but there's a bargain apiece for about one hundred women.

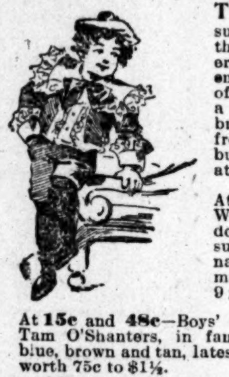
At **$5**—London Box Suits and Close Fitting Suits, in assorted materials, values up to $25.

$15 NEW STYLE SKIRTS, $5.

There's a why and wherefore for selling newest skirts at ⅓—every manufacturer knows how hard it is to procure *trained* and *experienced* help in the regular season and will tell you it *pays* to keep a trusty staff of employes together in dull times even at a temporary loss.

At **$5**—Black and navy wide wale Mohair, Brilliantine, and Silk Skirts, 5 and 6 yards wide, lined throughout with choice taffeta lining—worth to $15.

$6½ BOYS' SUITS, $2.19.



Two months' winter sure, to be followed by the treacherous weather of early spring. This end-of-season clearance of boys' apparel offers a timely chance to bridge over the period from now till the trees bud and the birds sing, at insignificant prices.

At **$2.19**—Boys' All-Wool Suits, two pieces, double breasted, sailor suits and junior suits, navy, brown, and gray mixed shades, ages 3 to 9 yrs—worth $5 to $6½.

At **15c** and **48c**—Boys' and Girl's Caps and Tam O'Shanters, in fancy plaids and plain blue, brown and tan, latest styles and shapes—worth 75c to $1½.

At **35c**—Boys' Knee Pants, dark mixed cheviots and tweeds, strong and serviceable for school wear—worth 75c.

At **$3.75**—Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, fine all-wool navy blue, some with, some without binding, ages 13, 14, and 15 only—worth $8.

$4 SKIN RUGS, $1.65.

At **$1.65**—Enough left for tomorrow's selling of those large Skin Rugs with long silky fur—three colors, silver white, black, and gray—thoroughly deodorized, worth to $4.

LIVES OF CHILDREN ENDANGERED.

Two School Buildings at Indianapolis Condemned by Building Inspector.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—School buildings Nos. 10 and 11 were condemned today by the Building Inspector and 1,200 school children will have a holiday until other arrangements can be made. At No. 10 seventeen cracks running from the ground to the roof were found in the thin brick walls. For weeks the children have not been allowed to march, as it was found to shake the entire building. Both buildings are cheap affairs erected over twenty years ago.

167 Wabash-av.

Special Inventory Sale

4,000—

Oriental Rugs and Bric-a-Brac...

—20% Off 10 Days Only.

SPECIAL.

No.			Usual price.	Now.
1847	Cashmir Carpets,	8.7x5.2	$52	$30
2237	Cashmir Carpets,	9.5x7.5	$62	$32
1844	Cashmir Carpets,	9.1x5.3	$55	$30
1843	Cashmir Carpets,	8.8x6.5	$58	$32
2228	Royal Kiva "	9x6.5	$65	$40
2226	Royal Kiva "	8.8x6.2	$75	$45
2225	Royal Kiva "	8.8x6	$80	$45
834	Bandour "	10x6.8	$80	$45
1507	Ignaly "	9x6	$75	$38

200 Antique Monsoul Rugs, about 7x3.6, $15 up.
300 Shirvans Rugs, about 5x3, $7 up,
150 Anatolian Door Mats, $3 up.

Avail Yourself of This Opportunity.

G. M. MOURAD,
Native Importer. 167 Wabash-av., near Monroe.

"Simply Perfect"

is the opinion of every wearer of the

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It adds grace to the curves of any figure. **Every inch of it fits.**

AT YOUR DEALERS.
Aurora Corset Co., Aurora, Ill.

→We carry a complete line of The Henderson Corsets. SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

—NO EXTRA CHARGE.
CALL AN A. D. T. MESSENGER and your "Want" adv. will be forwarded to The Tribune.

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82 STATE-ST.,
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Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision.
Opera and Field Glasses.
EYES EXAMINED FREE. Photographic goods.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

We're Selling Silks

In greater volume—more every day than ever before, because we've made our February sale of this year the finest gathering of very newest styles ever seen in Chicago.

Blacks—Fine Satin Duchesse in brocaded patterns, rich effects in $2.00 weaves, at	1.48
Special offering of Black Miroir Moires, $3.00 values in all silk Lyons productions	1.68
Black Brocaded Satins and Gros Grains, all silk, in $1.50 and $2.00 qualities, in this sale at $1.25 and	98c
Black Peau de Soie, all silk, very fine qualities, just about half under value at $1.50, $1.25, and	1.00
Black All-Silk Satin Duchesse, correctly enumerated among $1.50 qualities, per yd	98c
Colored Silks—Printed All-Silk Japanese Crepons in all those dainty and delicate tints for evening wear, dollar fabrics for	65c
Taffetas printed in the warp, also Broche and Chameleon Lace Stripe Taffetas in $1.50 qualities for	98c
Special Printed Warp Taffetas in Jardiniere patterns, large effects, $2.00 values at	1.50
Figured Taffeta Silks—a practically limitless assortment—choice 90c and $1.00 weaves in this sale	49c and 59c

We're Selling Shoes

While shoe merchants all over the country are complaining of hard times, because we're offering the best Shoe wear that can be built at prices under all competion.

Our new Spring Shoes are arriving and we are closing out all last season's goods.

Quite a variety of Ladies' Boots, selected from our stock and closing at	1.00
Ladies' Kid or Cloth Top Boots, Laced or Buttoned, good quality, closing at	1.50
A large lot of Ladies' Hand-Made Boots, every style, closing at	1.95
All our Fine Vici Kid Cork Sole Boots, every style, laced or buttoned, closing at	3.00
Elegant New Boots, Laced or Buttoned Cloth or Kid Tops, all hand made and good, $4 value, at	3.00
Closing out an odd lot of Ladies' and Misses' White Boots and Slippers, not all sizes	1.00

STORE OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 9 P. M.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

Trousers. The Annual Sale

Gentlemen's high-class, neat, and tasty Trousers—good enough for a millionaire—cheap enough in price now for any man on earth to buy. Never were so low before.

Men's fine Scotch Worsted Cheviot Trousers, Lot No. 8963—Reduced from $7 to	$3.50
Men's fine West of England, German, and French Worsted Trousers, Lots No. 8844 and 8797—Reduced from $9 to	$5.00
Men's fine Scotch Worsted Cheviot Trousers, Lot No. 123—Reduced from $9 to	$5.50
Men's fine West of England, German, and French Worsted Trousers, Lots No. 6021 and 8936—Reduced from $10 to	$6.00
Men's fine West of England, German, and French Worsted Trousers, Lots No. 6104 and 146—Reduced from 11 to	$6.75
Men's fine Scotch Worsted Cheviot Trousers, Lot No. 157—Reduced from $12 to	$7.50

Men's Suits. February Sale

Half or more is a saving the prudent man ought to appreciate. You can save $6.50, $8.50, $11.50, or $16.50—it depends upon the suit you pick—but you can't save less than $6.50.

Good dressers can have no hesitancy in saving money on their wearing apparel when there is no sacrifice of either style, cut, make, or fabric. Professional men, lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, and others will find here a great opportunity to buy handsome Tailor-made $20, $22, $25, and $30 Business Suits in the latest cut sacks, frocks, and English walking styles for only $13.50. These are in the shades and weights suitable for present and early spring wear, and are all new goods just manufactured for our high-class trade \$13.50

Spring Hats and Spring Shirts, and a thousand other kinds of 1896 goods now ready.

EEEE "FOR EASE" TO YOUR FEET.

We will continue to sell our ... lines of ...

$5.00 and $6.00 Shoes

for this month at

$2.90 and $4.00

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57 YEARS THE FAVORITE.
THEY LAST A LIFETIME.
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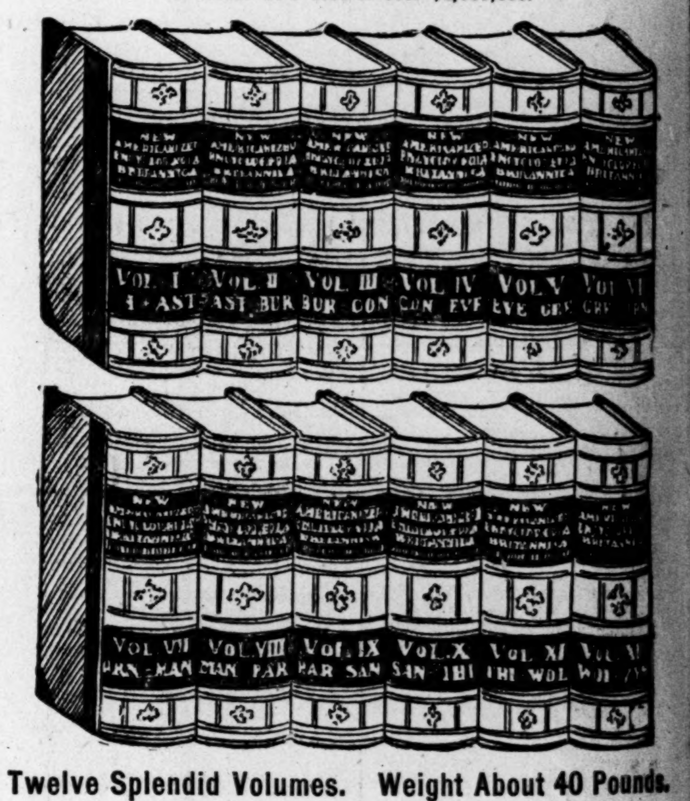

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